CARSON'S ANTI-CORROSION PAINT
for Outdoor use. Stands extremes of HEAT and COLD.
CARSON'S SPECIAL CONDENSED WHITE ZINC PAINT
Superior to any other for body and covering power.
CARSON'S LIQUID PAINTS
(Non-poisonous), Specially prepared; quality unequalled
CARSON'S VARNISHES & COLOURS
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LISTS, containing Prices, Patterns, and full particulars, by Return Mail, FREE.
WALTER CARSON & SONS,
ROVE WORKS, BATTERSEA, LONDON, ENGLAND.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,516—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1895.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.
PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
The best and most Complete Guide of its kind published in India.
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
† SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	26th Oct.
R.M. CALEDONIA	7568	W. B. Andrews	2nd Nov.
R.V.L. CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	9th "
R.L. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	16th "
† SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	23rd "
R.L. CARTHAGE	5280	M. De Horne	30th "
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	7th Dec.
R.M. CALEDONIA	7568	W. B. Andrews	14th "
R.V.L. SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	21st "
R.L. PENINSULAR	5287	R. G. Murray	28th "
			1896.
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	4th Jan.
R.L. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	11th "
† CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	18th "
R.M. CALEDONIA	7568	W. B. Andrews	25th "
R.V.L. GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	1st Feb.
R.L. COROMANDEL	4469	W. Wheeler	8th "
† CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	15th "
R.L. CARTHAGE	5280	M. De Horne	22nd "
† THAMES	4113	A. Symons	29th "
R.L. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	7th March
R.V.L. SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	14th "
R.M. CALEDONIA	7568	W. B. Andrews	21st "
† THAMES	4113	A. Symons	28th "
R.L. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	4th April.

The Steamers marked R.L. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.
The Steamers marked R.V.L. proceed direct to VENICE, taking passengers for BRINDISI and LONDON, those for the latter port transhipping to the mail steamer at Aden, and passengers for BRINDISI can either do the same or remain on board the through Venice steamer.
The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipping there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.
The "Caledonia" (marked R M) proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES. No passengers for London will be booked for these voyages.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 8 A.M. on day of sailing.
A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo. Cargo steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 11th October, 1895.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA. Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

S. S. SINGAPORE ..... 14th Nov. 1895.
R. RUBATTINO ..... 12th Dec. 1895.

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1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 500.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS:—
1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750; six Months Rs. 900; nine Months, Rs. 925; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.
Passengers have the Option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by Subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other weekly and daily Local Lines.
Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.
BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 8th of each month.
For Freights and Passage, &c., Apply to
E. C. BARBORO,
Agent.
Seascon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Oct. 17, 1895.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,194	750	1st Nov.
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Dec.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARIA TERESA	V. Gherzman	3,042	350	7th Nov.
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G de Grisogono	4,409	350	7th Dec.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE Or VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.
RETURN TICKETS
By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1080	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothards's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
VINDOBONA	C. Belien	4,351	350	21st Nov.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras, and Colombo.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
C. ZANELLA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Oct. 21, 1895

COMPAGNIE DES

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 11th November, 1895, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.
Passengers are requested to be on board at noon on the day of sailing.
For further particulars apply to
P. ROUSSET, Acting Agent,
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA, BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS,—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 26th October, at 2 p. m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, about the 26th October, at 10 a. m., calling at Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 29th October, at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, about the 31st October, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CULNA," 1,984 tons, about the 31st October, at 7 a. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained (on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,937 tons, about the 2nd November, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, about the 26th October.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 24th October, 1895. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.
KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA (JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY).

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA'S Chartered Steamer "AZAMOR," 3,085 Tons, Captain NICHOLLS, will SAIL on or about the 1st Nov. for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and NAGASAKI, also engaging Cargo for SHANGHAI, CHEFOO, JINSEN, FUSAN, GENSAN, and VLADIVOSTOCK.
For freight and further particulars apply to—
TATA & SONS,
Agents.
Victoria Buildings: Fort, Bombay, 22nd October, 1895.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning via Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
S. S. BHUNDARA	2,899	On or about the 30th October.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 10th October, 1895. Agents.

ASIATIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE S. S. "NADIR," 2,041 Tons, Captain W. J. CREBBIN, will Sail for MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS COAST PORTS and CALCUTTA, on the 30th October, 1895.
Excellent accommodation for First-Class and Native Passengers.
For Freight and Passage apply to
TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
44, Elphinstone Circle, Custom House Road, Bombay.

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(OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.)

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.
Horses broken to single (Rs. 15) and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs. a
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35 0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17 0
Examination and Certificate	10 0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5 0

Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 4-12-0.
Special mixtures, Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

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FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,

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Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local Absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 499, High Holborn, LONDON.

TRADE MARK.

LIGHT WINES FOR HOT WEATHER.

HOCKS.	Cash. Qts. Rs.	as.	Pts. Rs.	as.	Credit. Qts. Rs.	as.	Pts. Rs.	as.
GEISENHEIM	27	0	14	8	30	0	16	4
HOCHHEIM	34	0	18	0	38	0	20	0
JOHANNISBERG	58	0	31	0	64	8	34	8
LIEBFRAUMILCH	54	0	28	0	60	0	32	4
STEINWEIN	38	0	...		42	4	...	
LAUBENHEIM	28	0	15	0	32	4	16	12
OPPENHEIM	26	0	14	8	29	0	16	4
NIERSTEIN	39	0	20	8	43	8	23	0
SPARKLING HOCK	54	0	28	0	60	0	32	4

MOSELLES AND SAUTERNES.

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BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

HAMILTON & COMPANY,

MANUFACTURERS OF

GOLD AND SILVER PLATE,

BOMBAY.

HAMILTON and Co. have an unequalled Stock of Silver Plate, suitable for VOLUNTEER or ATHLETIC Prizes, SPORTING TROPHIES, &c.

HAMILTON and Co. have just put into stock A LARGE VARIETY of Silver and Electro-Plate Goods, suitable for PRESENTATION on all occasions.

OF GREAT BEAUTY OF DESIGN, EXCELLENT FINISH, AND MODERATE PRICE.

Our Well Illustrated and SPECIAL LIST of NOVELTIES sent POST FREE to all applicants.

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(ESTABLISHED 1808.)

TABLE LINEN,

RELIABLE MAKES,

AT LOW PRICES.

DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS.

OUR stock of able Linen is well assorted and contains a splendid all-round selection. Special prices given to hotel porprietors and others requiring large quantities.

Reliable Qualities.	Strong Qualities. Rs.	as.	Superior. Rs.	as.	Double Damask. Rs.	as.
Size: 2 by 2 yards	5	4	6	12	.....	
" 2 " 2½ "	6	12	8	4	14	0
" 2½ " 2½ "	7	12	13	8	16	8
" 2 " 3 "	8	4	12	8	16	8
" 2½ " 3 "	8	12	15	12	20	8
" 2½ " 3½ "	11	8	17	8	28	8
" 2½ " 4 "	13	8	19	12	25	8
" 2½ " 5 "	16	8	25	8	33	8

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.,

HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS FROM THE "CALEDONIA"

SUN { HELMETS. / UMBRELLAS. } LADIES' & GENTS'.

HOLDALLS. RUGS. PILLOWS,

AND EVERY REQUIREMENT FOR TRAVEL.

HOAR & CO., { THE NOTED FIRM FOR NEW GOODS. } BOMBAY.

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THE STERLING MERIT OF KEMP'S CELEBRATED EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE

has secured for it the Enormous Sale it now has throughout India and in England also

WITHOUT EXCEPTION

it is the Finest Dressing for the Hair in existence. We hold many hundreds of testimonials extending over the past 25 years during the whole of which period it has been before the public.

Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice, Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

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IS not necessary for everyday use in large towns and populous places where Drugs may be freely obtained, but the possession of a suitable one becomes essential when you get out of the beaten track of civilisation—and more especially so in tropical climates, when a delay of quite short duration in the application of remedies may have fatal consequences.

KEMP and Co. have an enormous Stock of Medicine Chests of every Size, Shape, Kind and Price—filled and empty—and will send Price List or Quotation with pleasure. Chests Suitable for the Household, Travellers, Sportsmen, Plantations, Stores, Captains, Explorers, Jails, and in short—for every possible purpose. Chests specially designed and filled for particular journeys and periods as desired.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

SAVARESSE'S SANDAL CAPSULES.

SAVARESSE'S CAPSULES prescribed for 40 years with unvarying success for Urethral Complaints superior to all others.

Sold by all First-class Chemists in India.

STEEL PIANOS.

MARCKS & Co., LD., of BOMBAY & POONA, beg to notify to the public on behalf of Mr. JULIUS BLUTHNER of Leipzig. THE LARGEST PIANOFORTE MANUFACTURER of the WORLD, that he has been building overstrung Pianos. Grands and Uprights with

STEEL FRAMES AND METAL WREST PLANKS,

for several years past, which has gained for his Instruments their present popularity as "THE SWEETEST TONED PIANOS IN THE WORLD." As prominence is now being given to certain Pianos of a totally different make and construction, alleged to possess the same advantages claimed by Mr. Julius Bluthner for his Pianos, we respectfully request that Constituents would kindly write direct for the fullest information regarding these UNRIVALLED PIANOS, to his Sole Agents in India.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

or to the Sub Agents:—

MESSRS. T. E. BEVAN & Co., of Calcutta.

HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS,

SAVE 25 PER CENT.

BY

MAKING YOUR PURCHASES

AT

THORPE AND CO.,

THE WELL-KNOWN OUTFITTERS,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

HARMLESS! EFFECTIVE!! CHEAP!!!

AN EIGHT-ANNA BOTTLE OF

PHENYLE

Will make about THREE and A-HALF GALLONS of perfectly HARMLESS and Exceedingly POWERFUL

DISINFECTING FLUID.

THE CHEAPEST IN THE MARKET. Bottles: As. 8, As. 12, and Re. 1-12.

To be had everywhere, but see that the Manufacturer's Trade Mark is on the Label and Wrappers as well as our own Name, without which it is not Genuine.

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PASSENGERS WILL FIND ALL THEIR REQUIREMENTS AT

THE WAREHOUSES OF

ASQUITH & LORD,

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APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

THE

EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION.

EXTRACT FROM THE "COURT CIRCULAR":—

INDIAN CIGARS.

JUST now, at the Earl's Court Indian Exhibition, no more attractive stall can be found than the one situated between the two exits from the southern end of the Imperial Court hard by the Native Village, in the occupation of Messrs. McDOWELL and Co., our largest Indian cigar importers, whose Madras works employ many hundreds of natives in the manufacture of the "BAHADUR" brand. In a short interview which our representative had with the head of this firm at 1, Gresham Buildings, Basinghall Street, it was explained that the reason why they had taken such a prominent position at Earl's Court was because of the enormous consumption of the "BAHADUR CIGAR" in this country, and their anxiety to show the people of England how the cigar is made in the East and the "ABSOLUTE PURITY of the INGREDIENTS before the outside leaf is wrapped round it." The crowds to be daily seen gazing at this exhibition of native industry sufficiently indicate how correct Messrs. McDOWELL and Co. were in their assumption that such a show would prove interesting, and the value of the "BAHADUR" and its world-wide popularity here is proved by the return of the past half-year, which runs the largest importation of Indian cigars ever known very close. As a matter of fact, Indian tobaccos, now that the fields are being cultivated on scientific lines, are approaching the finest Havana brands in texture and quality. The old and much-condemned coarseness of fibre has disappeared, and given place to a mellowness which is probably exemplified in the "BAHADUR" more than any of the much-advertised but meretricious brands now being foisted on the smoking public.

SOLE PROPRIETORS & MANUFACTURERS:—

McDOWELL & Co.,

MADRAS

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT !
GAIETY THEATRE.
By Special desire,
THE NEW ALFRED DRAMATIC Co.
WILL PERFORM
LEILA OR THE STAR OF MENGRALIA
In Urdu language, with magnificent dresses and artistic sceneries.
Box plan at the GAIETY THEATRE.
Performance to commence at 9 P. M.

TO ALL STEAM USERS.
VALVOLINE.
A TRIAL is solicited of the above Celebrated OILS—
A Cylinder for very high pressure Steam.
A A Do. do. but of greater viscosity.
D L R Do. do. of very heavy viscosity
C Do. do. medium viscosity.
S Magnet Red for heavy bearings Especially those that are inclined to run hot.
Prices on application to the Sole Agents for Bombay,
ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & Co., LD.

BARNET AND ELICHAYGAR
COGNAC.
Rich Brandies from above Firm
TO HAND.
APPLY TO
SOLE AGENTS for INDIA,
CROFT, MODY & Co.,
19, BANK STREET, BOMBAY,
RETAIL AGENTS :—
Messrs. DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

GEMMED RINGS.
AT present our Supply comprises the prettiest collection in the World of this form of ORNAMENT. The style of setting of a few is quite "ORIENTAL." The Application of the term Oriental conveys an idea of crude workmanship to many minds; but we beg to state that our collection though suggesting crudity in an appreciable form, as far as fashion is concerned is made up of the finest and most finished workmanship. Better value is not obtainable in any establishment at Bombay, Native or European. Quality for Quality our prices will be found the lowest in Bombay. For the finest Qualities in Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Sapphire, Turquoises, etc., etc.
MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,109,875
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £554,907 10s.
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The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—
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Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Money received on fixed deposit at rates to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.
J. K. MOIR,
Manager.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
(OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB),
BOMBAY.
NEW SHIPMENT OF
TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS.
Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.
☞ Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.
!! SPECIAL REGARD FOR !!
DUTIABLE WEIGHTS.
FLOR DE JAVAS.
Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.
FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

	Per 100. Rs. a.
ROYALS	4 0
TRABUCOS	3 12
COQUETAS	3 8

Please compare Sizes and Quality with other so-called JAVAS.
FLOR DE SUMATRA CIGARS.
Torpedo Specials No. 1.
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VEVEY CHEROOTS.
(Direct from Switzerland.)
Vevey Finas .....Rs. 10-8 per box of 250
Vevey Flor Finas... „ 6-8 „ 100
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An entirely new line in the way of SMOKES.
"BAHADUR" CIGARS, Nos. 1, 2, and 3,
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"SPOTTED DOGS,"
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The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.
REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS.
By Direct Importation.
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NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S
FINEST OLD
HIGHLAND MALT,
The Most Popular Whisky in India
Rs. 35-8 per dozen, Cash.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
AND FROM ALL RETAILERS.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.
AUCTION SALE OF SWEEPINGS, OLD WOOD, IRON, &c.
Messrs. MENESSE and Co. have received instructions from the Superintendent, Port Trust Docks, to sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m., at the Victoria and Prince's Docks premises—
A quantity of sweepings, old wood, iron, &c.
AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, GRAIN AND OTHER SWEEPINGS, &c., &c., AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY GOODS STATION, AT WARI BUNDER.
Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 p.m., at the abovementioned place—
A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain, cotton, and other sweepings, waste paper, &c., &c.
MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, October 25, 1895.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.
SALE OF MATERIALS OF THE BUILDING No. 51, COPPERSMITH STREET, MAZAGON.
Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell for removal by Public Auction, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 25th instant, at 4 p.m., on the premises, the whole of the materials of the said building.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, October 25, 1895.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.
BONA-FIDE SALE.
TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the "Alice Building," Hornby Row, opposite the "Bombay Gazette" Office, the valuable stock-in-trade of Mr. Ebhramjee Hasoolee, furniture merchant, closing his business, consisting of well-seasoned teak and blackwood dining and drawing-room furniture, designed and executed by Madras carpenters, under the owner's supervision, consisting of drawing-room suite, elegant chiffoniers and cabinets, mahogany teak and blackwood revolving office tables handsome single and double bivelled mirror almyras, dressing and washhand tables to match, easy and light chairs, marble tables, ottomans, &c.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.
BONA-FIDE SALE.
On SUNDAY, the 27th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Bandora, next to the Convent School, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned cottage pianoforte by S. Rose and Co., photographic apparatus, table and hanging lamps, pictures, &c., the property of F. H. ORFORD SHERMAN, Esq.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.
WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.
On MONDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods and the following :—
1 double-poled tent.
1 D B B L Rifle by Joseph Lang and Sons.
4 hogsheads, each 40 gallons claret.
An invoice of superior bentwood furniture by Joseph and Jacob Kohn, consisting of large and small size rocking chairs, piano stools, plain and revolving office chairs, child's high and low chairs, reclining sofas, arm and without arm chairs.
Also gold gilt bodied double-seated perambulators rubber wheeled, &c., hood of fringe and tassels, child's tricycle, horses and mail carts, single and double almyras, drawing-room set of sofas and chairs, &c.
On account and at the risk of Currimbhoy Jewajee—
6 bundles ashwood hammer handles.
2 casks 20 cwts 1½" by ⅝" snap head iron rivets.
AT 2 P.M.
1 very comfortable second-hand double victoria.
1 handsome double-seated brougham.
1 strong serviceable mail-phaeton.
1 strong-built light open carriage.
1 Port Said cow with calf.
1 Japanese jinricksha.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.
On TUESDAY, the 29th, and WEDNESDAY the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., each day, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the "Malabar Castle," Ridge, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood dining, drawing, office, and bedroom furniture, by Wimbridge, Roberts, Deschamp, and McKenzie, also Rutnashersy-made furniture, best electro-plated ware by Elkington, Treacher's glass and porcelain-ware, a nearly new walnutwood grand cottage pianoforte by Frederick Keog, London, in very good order, rich Brussels' and Persian carpets, valuable oil-paintings large-size marble clock striking hours and half-hours, English ice-box, rich table ornaments, rich China and Japanese Satsuma flower vases and jars, first-rate table and hanging lamps by Hinks and Ditmar, a large collection of choice plants, &c., the property of the Right Reverend Dr. L. G. MYLNE, Lord Bishop of Bombay.
Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.
On SUNDAY, the 3rd proximo, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Worlee Road, in the bungalow belonging to the late Sir Mungaldass Nathoobhoy, the valuable and handsome French-polished, blackwood and teakwood household furniture, by Wimbridge, Roberts and others, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a Schiedmeyer's metal-framed square pianoforte nearly new, one victoria with removeable coach-box, another victoria nearly new, one powerful grey Arab horse very fast, aged six years, superior table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, first-rate pictures, table and hanging lamps, Brussels' and Persian carpets, &c., the property of A. W. CAMPBELL, Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT SHOLAPORE AND BULDANA, IN THE BERARS,
On SATURDAY, the 9th proxima, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, in Marine Street, Fort, by order of the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Charles Frederick Unger, and another, the mortgagors, in pursuance of the powers of sale contained in two indentures of mortgage, dated the 25th day of May, 1887, and the 20th day of May, 1889, respectively, the following properties viz :—
LOT NO. 1.
All that piece or parcel of land or ground, admeasuring 2 4 acres or thereabouts, together with the bungalow and buildings thereon, situate and being within the boundaries of the village of Buldana, Purgunnah Daulghat, Zilla Buldana, known as Hobson Sahib's Bungalow, bounded on or towards the North by the Christian Cemetery and the road leading to the bungalow of Nawab Salamoola Khan Sahib Jaridhar Doulghat Khar, on the East and South-east by the road leading to the Government garden till the said road joins on to the highway running north, and on the West by this highway till it meets the hedges of the compound of the house of Nawabsahib, and from thence along this hedge till it joins on the North on to the road leading to the Nawabsahib's house, which premises are now in the possession of het tenant of the said mortgagees.
LOT NO. 2.
All that building borne on the return of the Public Works Department as the harness room and farriers' forge, in the old Cavalry lines at Sholapore, together with the land surrounding the same, now in the possession of the mortgagees, or their tenants.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made to Messrs. Bland and Noble, the solicitors for the mortgagees, at their office, in Medows Street, Bombay, or to the undersigned.
CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, October 25, 1895.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.
TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 26th inst. at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Victoria Cross Road, Byculla, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, glass and crockeryware, plated ware, one sweet-toned harmonium by Soundy and Co., rich table ornaments, Hinks' and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, first-rate engravings and pictures, Persian and Brussel's carpets, one handsome strong-built victoria with a powerful Arab horse and harness, &c., the property of R. C. MCINTYRE, Esq.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.
TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 26th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.
On account of the concerned—
D—14—1 case cotton umbrellas, sea-water damaged.
AT 1-30 P.M.
1 handsome strong-built vis-a-vis in very good order.
1 powerful C. B. chestnut pony, very quiet in saddle and harness.
1 handsome strong glass-fronted miniature brougham in good order.
2 sets of second-hand brass-mounted double and 1 set of single harness.
1 Mexican stock saddle.
1 strong-built square landau in very good order, with a handsome strong grey Arab horse and harness.
1 handsome strong chestnut Arab pony very quiet.
1 strong pony cart with a strong flea-bitten grey Arab pony and harness, a first-rate turn-out.
1 bay Arab 14-1½ used to harness and saddle, very quiet.
1 handsome strong black waler, goes in harness.
BONA-FIDE SALE.
On MONDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Victoria Cross Road, Byculla, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood, English-made household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate rosewood cottage piano by S. Rose and Co., in very good order, one American organ with 9 stops, handsome oil-paintings and pictures, Brussels' and Persian carpets, Hinks' and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, a double-barrelled sin-fire gun by Hollis, a first-rate Singer's sewing machine, English pier-glass in gilt frame, &c., the property of A. E. CLERKE, Esq.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.
BONA-FIDE SALE.
AUCTION SALE OF ORIENTAL ARTISTIC STYLE FURNITURE.
On a day to be fixed hereafter, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Hornby Row, Fort, the very valuable Oriental style artistic furniture made at the Kalabhawan Technical Institute, Baroda, consisting of large cabinets, davenports, wardrobes, almyras, wall-brackets, corner cabinets, chiffoniers, dining tables, rocking chairs, teapoys, &c., &c.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.
BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, October 25, 1895.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.
INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.
HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.
Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.
For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

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INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£325,000.
HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
INTEREST ALLOWED
On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000.
All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 6,000,000 =	Rs 1,20,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	4,500,000 =	„ 90,00,000
RESERVE FUND	„ 3,928,000 =	„ 78,56,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, and Shanghai.
BANKERS —The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK : The UNION BANK of LONDON : PARR'S BANKING COMPANY & THE ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED.
BOMBAY AGENCY:
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.
M. TOSHIMA,
Agent.
Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, 8th March 1895.

COMMERCIAL & LAND MORTGAGE, BANK (LIMITED).
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Rs. 25,00,000
RESERVE FUNDS AND REST... „ 10,46,454
HEAD OFFICE :—MADRAS.
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BOMBAY AND RAWALPINDEE
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PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Bearing half-yearly Compound Interest.
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By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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(ESTABLISHED 1863.)
CAPITAL..... Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
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THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.
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Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.
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Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock shares, bullion, and produce.
Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest at 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balances.
Receives fixed deposit for 12 months at 3 per cent. p. a.
„ „ „ for 6 months at 2½ per cent. p. a.
General Banking Business transacted.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND..... £160,000
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47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
BRANCHES :
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, and Aden.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.
W. H. BEDDY,
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Rs. 10,000 "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Rs. 10,000
DEATH AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COUPON.
APPLICABLE TO ADEN, INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON, BY SEA OR RAIL.
TEN THOUSAND RUPEES will be paid by the above INSURANCE COMPANY to the legal representatives of any person killed by an accident to the Passenger Train or to the Steamer in which the deceased was travelling as an ordinary passenger ; or who shall have been fatally injured thereby, should death result within one calendar month after such accident.
And the like amount will be paid should such injury not prove fatal but result in the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in both eyes or by physical separation of both hands ; or of both feet or of one hand and one foot.
Five Thousand Rupees will be paid should such injury only result in the loss by physical separation of one hand ; or of one foot ; or the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in one eye.
Provided at the time of such accident the person so killed or permanently injured was the owner of this INSURANCE COUPON for the current issue with his or her usual signature written underneath, or if it is proved that he or she is a subscriber through a newsagent or through the publishers, and also that notice of claim was given within SEVEN DAYS from the date of the accident, which are conditions precedent to this Insurance.
Signature
NOTE.—This Insurance applies only to persons over 14 years of age, is limited to ONE COUPON for each holder, and is not invalidated by any insurance with this or any other Accident Company, but is in addition thereto.
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WEAR,
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QUOTATIONS
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This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, lassitude, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption, night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c. ; restores the failing powers, and imparts new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.
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Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with ; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c., producing a soft, silky, infant-like smoothness, elasticity and clearness of complexion, skin and body. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, pains and swellings of the joints, syphilis, secondary symptoms, bone disease, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.
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Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 55,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

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ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS
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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.
Y. M. C. A., Apollo Bunder, Workers Meeting, 8-30 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Mahanadi and Courland left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Dwarka left the dock yesterday.

POLO.—The ground is reserved for polo, to-day, at 4-45 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie, per extra s.s. Kola, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 8 a.m., to-morrow (Saturday).

POSTAL NOTICE.—With effect from the 24th October, 1895, the charges on Foreign Money Orders and British Postal Orders will be regulated at offices in the Town of Bombay by schedule 42, *viz.*, 1a. 1½d. per rupee.

A NEW HINDU DOCTOR.—We learn from a telegram received in Bombay, yesterday, that Mr. D. S. Wagle, who had gone to England to study medicine, successfully passed the L. R. C. P. C. S. examination, held in Edinburgh on Monday last.

SMOKING NOT ALLOWED.—Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, fined Morarji Khimji, a Hindu, for disorderly behaviour in a public place. The accused was smoking a *bidi* within the court premises, when a hamal told him that smoking was prohibited. The accused resented the statement, and struck the hamal, for which he was fined Rs. 5.

DAMAGE TO COTTON BALES.—A prow, belonging to Jamram Haridas, which was loaded with cotton bales, and was made fast to the harbour walls, Victoria Dock, sank during the recent storm. The cotton belonged to Messrs. Ralli Brothers, and the property was brought from Colaba for shipment. One hundred and forty-four bales were recovered through the exertions of the Water Dock and *khallasees*.

BURGLARY AT BHULESHWAR.—Hurjiwandas Gordhandas, residing at Copulwady, Bhuleshwar, reported to the police that during his absence, on Tuesday night, someone entered his room and removed gold and silver ornaments to the extent of Rs. 1,600 from a box, which was broken open. The police, after instituting enquiries into the matter, arrested Jamnadas Pranjiwan, Prabhudas Purshotum, and Goverdhandas Mahasook with the property in their possession.

A FATAL ACCIDENT.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquest, yesterday, on view of the body of Himal, a Hindu woman, aged twenty-seven, at the Sonapur burning-ground. The deceased woman accidentally fell from the balcony of her house on the 30th ultimo, and was seriously hurt. She died from the effects of the injuries on Wednesday. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

AN UNFORTUNATE INFANT.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, yesterday, held an inquest, touching the death of a new-born child at Motlibai Hospital. The circumstances under which the child slipped into a sweepers' lane after Katherine Knoz gave birth to it have already been published in these columns. After some evidence had been recorded, the jury returned a verdict of death from exhaustion caused by exposure immediately after birth.

THE PATRICK STEWART.—The Indian Government Telegraph steamer Patrick Stewart, under the command of Captain W. A. Tindal, arrived in harbour, yesterday, from Karachi, which port she left on the 20th instant. She has come to Bombay to be docked for usual repairs, and will remain here for about a fortnight, and then return to Karachi. She has brought the following passengers:—Major and Mrs. Mills, Mrs. Sladen, Mr. Harrison, two Europeans Royal Fusiliers, 23 native details, 18 horses, and 2 followers.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Rifles will play the following programme at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening at 5-45:—

March	H. M. S. Camperdown	Clode.
Valse	Mia Cara	Bucalossi.
Fantasia	A Pastoral Scene	Cod Hume.
Graceful Dance	Dulcie	Tovey.
Grand Potpourri	Beethoven	Barker.
Reminiscences of Bellini		Godfrey.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

OFFENDING FOR THE SEVENTH TIME.—Yesterday, at the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, Ebrahim Sheikh Hussein, against whom there stood a record of six previous convictions, was charged with theft of a silver ornament from the person of a child. The father of the child was carrying it in the arms along Erskine Road, on Wednesday afternoon, when the accused removed the anklet off from the child's foot, and ran away. He was arrested by a policeman standing near the market with the ornament in his hand. He was convicted and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Yesterday, at the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Barnet charged John Evans, a Native Christian, with theft of cash and currency notes, of the value of Rs. 31. The accused was a servant in the employ of Mr. Gladwin, residing at Bellasis Road. The latter left the money in a coat pocket in his bed-room, went downstairs, and told the accused to bring down a chair. A short time after this complainant having occasion to go to see the money found it had been stolen. The accused disappeared immediately after this, but the police succeeded in finding him. He was convicted upon the evidence and his own statement, and sent to jail for three months.

DR. E. J. TREASURYWALLA, M.D., L.R.C.P. & S.—Among the passengers who arrived by the s. s. Imperatrix, on Friday last, from Europe, was Dr. Edalji Jamsetji Treasurywalla. Dr. Edalji had gone to Europe to study medicine. After remaining there for more than a year he obtained the M.D. degree of the University of Brussels, and the triple honours of L.R.C.P. and L.R.C.S. of the University of Edinburgh. He then studied the new method of curing diseases with the aid of electricity, and obtained excellent certificates regarding his proficiency in this branch from his professors, so that when the post of Assistant Electrician in the St. Bartholomew's Hospital of London fell vacant, he was appointed to fill the post. He was subsequently appointed to act for Dr. Harrer in the Dalston Hospital. Dr. Treasurywalla is the first medical graduate on this side of India who has studied the use of electricity in surgical operations, and will practise as a specialist in this branch in Bombay.

BARQUE GROSVENOR.—This fine little ship, 520 tons register, owned by the well-known firm of Messrs. Haji Saboo Sidick and Co., has been lying in the Prince's Dock for general overhauling and re-classing by the competent shipwright, Mr. Bomanji Dhunjibhoy. The repairs have just been completed under the supervision of Captain Clark and Mr. Moir, Lloyd's surveyors. The boat will sail for Mauritius on Saturday next, under the command of Captain C. W. Brebner, of Sir Lancelot, who is known to have made some smart passages between Mauritius and this port. The owners invited about a hundred friends on board the ship last evening, and entertained them to a sumptuous dinner. The ship was decorated with flags and bunting, and the deck carpeted. Among those present were:—Messrs. Haji Jan Mohomed, Haji Joosub Haji Sidick, Haji Ebrahim Noorani, Haji Casim Joosub, Bomanji Dhunjibhoy Contractor, Haji Joosub, Haji Mahomed, Haji Sooleiman, Haji Isack, Afstar Sokh, Haji Jakaria Haji Ahmed, Haji Saboo Sidick, Haji Hassan Sidick, Haji Adam Sidick, Haji Abdula Arab, and Captain C. W. Brebner, &c.

DISMISSED FROM GOVERNMENT SERVICE.—Sanval Khan valad Mithan Khan, late Forester of Mirpur, in the Sukkur Forest Division, Sind, is declared incapable of serving Government again in any capacity.—*Bombay Government Gazette.*

THE French naval programme of shipbuilding for the navy promises great activity. Forty-eight vessels are to be completed by the end of 1895, and twelve are to be begun in 1896—*viz.*, one ironclad, four cruisers of different classes, one gunboat, four torpedo-boats, one torpedo-boat destroyer, and one despatch-boat. The cost is estimated at 72,000,000f. Of this sum 10,000,000f. are to be expended in 1896.

HERR BEBEL, the German Socialist leader, has published an article on the coming congress of his party with the object of urging thorough discussion of the Agrarian programme. In the course of the article he says:—"Germany can exist more easily without Emperor and Princes than without Social Democrats, though many people do not grasp that fact." The Social Democratic Congress at Breslau, which was opened on Sunday, was attended by about 250 delegates, representing all parts of Germany except Alsace-Lorraine. The chief speech was delivered by Herr Liebknecht, who expressed the belief that either Germany would be ruined or Social Democracy would be victorious.

THE AFRIKANDER CARRYING EXCESS PASSENGERS.

BEFORE Mr. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Captain E. R. Dunn, of the s. s. Afrikander, was charged, at the instance of Captain Mackay, Assistant Conservator of the Port, with carrying excess passengers without a survey certificate. Mr. Little, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Owen, of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for the defence.

Mr. Little stated that the charge was laid under section 4 of Act 7 of 1884, known as the Survey of Steam Ships Act. The Afrikander arrived in Bombay from Bussorah on the 16th instant with 308 horses on board in charge of certain Arab horse dealers, owners, and syces, numbering sixty-four in all. The Act specially forbade captains of steamers from bringing more than twelve passengers without a survey certificate, which was meant to provide, for the protection and safety of passengers, during the voyage, life-saving apparatus, boats, belts, equipments, &c. Section 5 of the Act made certain exemptions from the restrictions laid down in section 4, while section 6, which was the penal section, rendered masters and owners of vessels infringing the provisions of the Act liable to a fine of Rs. 1,000. As the defendant had been distinctly warned on a previous occasion against a contravention of the provisions of the Act, the prosecution submitted that the present offence was a gross breach of the law, which required an example being made of the offending party. The defendant, it was stated, could also be prosecuted under the Native Passengers' Act, but the latter measure rested more with the Customs than the Port authorities.

Evidence was called for the prosecution. Mr. Boylett, boarding officer in the Customs Department, said that twenty out of the sixty-four persons on board were horse-dealers, and not syces. One syce was generally allowed for three horses. Captain Mackay was also examined.

Mr. Owen, for the defence, contended that the ship was properly equipped. They had a survey certificate, which expired on the steamer's arrival in India, and had not been renewed since. At the port of Bussorah, the defendant was assured that he was justified in doing what he had done. Mr. Owen protested against the Public Prosecutor's attempt to prejudice the mind of the court in speaking of a former voyage of the defendant without a survey certificate, especially as there was not a shred of evidence to support such a statement. (Mr. Little said he would call evidence on the point.) Mr. Owen objected on the ground that the case for the prosecution had been closed, and the matter had nothing whatever to do with the present offence. The defence was that there were not more than three horse dealers on board, the rest being syces. Mr. Owen submitted that, if ever there was a case which required to be leniently dealt with, the present was that case. The defendant's mouth was closed, and no evidence could be given as to how many of those on board were horse-dealers, and how many were syces. The proportion of syces to horses, which was usually one to three, came in this instance to be nearly one to five. The steamer's tonnage was 1892, and the evident inference was that she was adequately equipped with life-saving apparatus, &c. This was the first voyage on which the steamer had brought a cargo of horses, such cargoes being generally carried in steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company or the Persian Steam Navigation Company. Under the Native Passengers' Act, the captain was entitled to carry sixty passengers, while the syces being necessary for looking after the horses, a mitigation of the offence was quite apparent.

Mr. Slater, in disposing of the case, said: In this case the s. s. Afrikander brought a cargo of horses, and with them 64 passengers, described by Captain Dunn as "syces and owners" or "syces and horse-dealers." Mr. Owen urges, on behalf of Captain Dunn, that, though these persons cannot be classed otherwise than as passengers, yet it is a new departure on the part of the Custom authorities to insist upon their being so considered, and that the offence is only a trivial one. There can be no doubt that these syces are passengers within the definition in the Indian S. S. Act of 1884, which is similar to the definition in the Indian M. S. Act. But besides the syces it appears that there were owners or horse-dealers who could not possibly have been considered indispensable to the safety of the cargo. It does not appear how many such people there were, but the Customs officer who boarded the ship says he computed them, guessing what they were by their dress, at over twenty. There is no evidence to show that he is wrong, and it really does not matter what their number was. They were carried, and they as well as the syces were carried in breach of section 4 of Act 7 of 1884. I do not think that this is a case in which the maximum penalty should be inflicted, as there was no concealment or attempt to deceive the authorities. It appears to me that Captain Dunn must have known that he was infringing the law, and I must inflict a substantial penalty. I convict him of the offence charged and fine him Rs. 300.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

THE last of the series of silver spoon competitions counting for the monsoon aggregate took place at Colaba, on Friday and Saturday afternoons, the 18th and 19th instant. Some very fair scores were made at the several distances. The season has been an unqualified success, and the practice members have had in these competitions an admittedly one of the (if not the most) difficult ranges in India, and should serve them in good stead in the forthcoming Bombay Presidency and other Rifle Association meetings. The following are the scores:—

31ST COMPETITION.—10 Entries.

	500 yds.
Mr E Good, Bo Rifle Club	27A
Sergt-Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	24B
Corpl T Thurley, Bo Vol Rifles	23
Lieut J Dwyer, Royal Irish Rifles	23
Corpl J J D'Souza, Bo Vol Rifles	21
Sergt-Major J Scott, Royal Irish Rifles	20
Private J Fivey, Royal Irish Rifles	14
Gunner N Catchpole, Bo Vol Artillery	13
Vol Bennett, B B and C I Ry Vols	12
Corpl G F Lund, Bo Vol Rifles	10

a Handicapped, 4 points, winner of spoon; b handicapped 8 points.

32ND COMPETITION.—10 Entries.

	600 yds.
Private J Fivey, Royal Irish Rifles	22A
Corpl G F Lund, Bo Vol Rifles	22B
Sergt-Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	22C
Corpl T Thurley, Bo Vol Rifles	22D
Corpl J J D'Souza, Bo Vol Rifles	22E
Mr E Good, Bo Rifle Club	19
Vol Bennett, B B and C I Ry Vols	19
Sergt-Major J Scott, Royal Irish Rifles	19
Lieut J Dwyer, Royal Irish Rifles	15
Gunner N Catchpole, Bo Vol Artillery	4

a Handicapped 10 points; b handicapped 8 points; c handicapped 6 points; d winner of spoon.

33RD COMPETITION.—12 Entries.

	200 Yds.
Lieut D J Sharp, Bo Vol Rifles	22A
Mr E Good, Bo Rifle Club	21B
Corpl J J D'Souza, Bo Vol Rifles	20C
Sergt J Watson, Royal Irish Rifles	18E
Sergt A R Sharp, Bo Vol Rifles	17D
Gunner E G Campbell, Bo Vol Artillery	17
Lce-Corpl A Boylette, Bo Vol Rifles	16
Sergt-Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	16
Sergt E Chitts, Bo Vol Rifles	15
Cr-Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	15
Cr-Sergt E W Thomas Bo Vol Rifles	14
Corpl, T Thurley, Bo Vol Rifles	8

a Handicapped 8 points; b handicapped 6 points; c handicapped 2 points, winner of 1st spoon; d winner of 2nd spoon.

34TH COMPETITION.—12 Entries.

	300 Yds.
Cr-Sergt E W Thomas, Bo Vol Rifles	22A
Lieut D J Sharp, Bo Vol Rifles	22B
Mr E Good, Bo Rifle Club	19C
Sergt-Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	18B
Cr-Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	18C
Sergt A R Sharp, Bo Vol Rifles	18D
Sergt J Watson, Royal Irish Rifles	18C
Sergt E Chitts, Bo Vol Rifles	14
Corpl J J D'Souza, Bo Vol Rifles	14
Gunner E G Campbell, Bo Vol Artillery	13
Corpl T Thurley, Bo Vol Rifles	12
Lce-Corpl A Boylette, Bo Vol Rifles	12

a Handicapped 6 points, winner of 1st spoon; b handicapped 8 points; c handicapped 6 points; d handicapped 2 points, winner of 2nd spoon.

THE New York correspondent of a monthly contemporary, "The Author," points out in its new number that "there is abundant material for half a dozen volumes of essays (of Lowell's) secattered here and there in 'The Nation,' and in 'The Atlantic Monthly,' and in 'The North American Review.'" For some time past Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin and Co., the enterprising American publishers, have been making a search after Lowell's uncollected verse. They have found enough to fill a volume, which will be published some time between this and Christmas.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Never at fault.—In all irritations of the skin, sores, ulcers, burns, and scrofulous enlargements of the glands, Holloway's Ointment presents a ready and easy means of cure which never disappoints the most favourable expectations. It manifests a peculiar power in restraining inflammation, removing stagnation, cooling the heated blood and checking all acrimonious or unhealthy discharges. Whilst thus acting locally, the Pills are no less remarkable for their power in improving the general condition and habit of body, which renders the cures complete and permanent. Under the general influence of these potent remedies, the puny infant becomes the robust child; the pale and emaciated regain colour and rotundity; and the dyspeptic eats freely without fear.

THE COLABA LAND AND MILL COMPANY.

THE sixteenth ordinary general meeting was held, yesterday, at the registered office, Parsee Bazaar Street, Mr. N. M. Wadia, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The following directors' report was submitted:—The directors beg to present herewith duly audited balance-sheet and statement of profit and loss of the company's affairs for the year ended 30th June, 1895. It will be observed that the net profits of the company amount to from land and other properties Rs. 1,03,905-5-6, from old mill Rs. 78,222-4-11, from new mill Rs. 54,515-12-6, total Rs. 2,36,643-6-11, add transfer fees Rs. 577-0-0, total Rs. 2,37,220-6-11, add balance from last year Rs. 2,108-15-4, grand total Rs. 2,39,329-6-3, less paid ad-interim dividend for the first half-year at the rate of Rs. 15 per share Rs. 60,000, balance Rs. 1,79,329-6-3. Out of the above sum the directors have set aside in terms of sec. 130 of the articles of association for old mill depreciation account Rs. 55,000, for new mill depreciation account Rs. 15,500, Rs. 70,500, leaving Rs. 1,08,829-6-3, less written off to old mill old machinery Rs. 7,444-8-6, balance left to be disposed of by the shareholders, Rs. 1,01,384-13-9. Out of this balance the directors beg to declare in terms of sec. 129 of the articles of association, subject to the shareholders' sanction, a second half-yearly dividend at the rate of Rs. 25 per share, absorbing Rs. 1,00,000, and leaving a final balance of Rs. 1,384-13-9, to be carried to the credit of the next account. The directors believe it is full time now to draw your attention to the expedience and advantages of increasing the number of spindles in the new mill over its present 5,056, to the extent of at least doubling them. A glance at the subjoined statement of profits made by that mill will make this necessity quite apparent. Barring the loss in the year 1890—a not uncommon occurrence in the first year of a new mill's start—particularly of a small one; in the year 1891, the second year of its existence, there was a profit of Rs. 35,781-2-9, in the year 1892, the third year of its existence, there was a profit of Rs. 54,515-12-6, total amount of profit for four years 1891, 1892, 1893 and 1895, Rs. 1,56,017-0-4, less loss in the year 1894, Rs. 4,681-9-8, leaving net profits between five years 1891-1895 Rs. 1,51,335-6-8, average for each year Rs. 30,267 equal to about Rs. 6 per spindle or 7¼ per cent. on the laid out capital. If the shareholders feel disposed to permit the mill to be enlarged there will result also a sure corresponding reduction in fixed charges which should serve as an additional inducement to the shareholders to take an early step in the direction pointed out. The directors regret to observe that during the last six months cloth stocks are gradually swelling up, and at the same time it has been advantageous to lay in cotton against an anticipated rise in prices or to cover forward sales of yarn. The directors being bound down to limited powers of borrowing would necessarily be under compulsion on the one hand to sacrifice piece-goods in a bad market and precluded on the other from laying in cotton in a cheap market or to refrain from making forward sales of yarn on account of their inability to lay in cotton to cover those sales. To obviate these various clear disadvantages to the company you will be asked to-day to pass a resolution empowering the directors to borrow sums of money as may be required to meet the above-mentioned circumstances, in no case, however, to exceed Rs. five lakhs in the aggregate over and above their powers. Mr. Dossabhoy Framji Karaka, C.S.I., to the extreme regret of the directors has resigned his seat on the board owing to ill-health. The directors have reluctantly accepted it, and put upon record that by his resignation they have lost a shrewd, experienced and influential coadjutor whose advice was always valuable. The directors have appointed Mr. Hormusjee Muncherjee Chichgar, to fill up the vacancy which you will have to confirm. The director retiring by rotation is Mr. Vijbhucandas Atmaram, who is eligible for re-election. You have to appoint two auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

Mr. Chonilal Motilal was of opinion that the profit made by the mill was not a matter to be gratified with as other mills with less capital earned larger profits.

Other shareholders supported Mr. Chonilal's views. One of them said that the mill appeared to be maintained more in the interest of the directors and managers than the shareholders. The directors, who were men of wealth, should in their proceedings look to their reputation for respectability and integrity.

Mr. Vijbhucandas Atmaram, a director, entered into detailed explanations, and observed that the remark about the directors and managers looking to their own interests ought not to have been made. There were many difficulties owing to the mill being an old one, which were insuperable.

Khan Sahib Pallonjee Ruttonjee Patel, referring to certain figures in the accounts, averred that the profit actually made by the company was no more than Rs. 3,094.

Mr. Vijbhucandas said that the directors had submitted their accounts, and that Mr. Patel, if he wished, should get them examined by an accountant.

Mr. Damodar Tapidas remarked that the directors had truly exhibited the profits in the accounts, and that Mr. Patel was quite at sea in regard to his calculations.

The chairman remarked that, if Mr. Patel cared for detailed explanations, he should see Mr. K. R. Cama, the secretary, who would be glad to give them.

The undermentioned resolutions were then unanimously adopted. The directors' report and the audited accounts were approved and confirmed. An interim dividend of Rs. 15 per share for the six months ended 31st December, 1894, declared by the directors and paid to the shareholders, was confirmed; and a further dividend at the rate of Rs. 25 per share out of the profits was declared. The appointment of Mr. Hormusjee Muncherjee Chichgar as a director in place of Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee Karaka, C.S.I. resigned, was confirmed. Mr. R. M. Ratnaghur said he saw great reason to congratulate the shareholders on the accession of Mr. Chichgar to the board, to which he would surely be a pillar of strength, Mr. Vijbhucandas Atmaram, who retired by rotation, was re-elected a director. Mr. James Douglas and Mr. Nusserwanjee Sorabjee Jamsetjee were appointed auditors with a remuneration of Rs. 150 each for each half-yearly audit, and Rs. 50 more each for each half-yearly taking stock of the company's mills.

A discussion then took place as to a proposition brought forward by Mr. R. M. Ratnaghur, seconded by Mr. Manockjee Rustomjee Vajifdar, relative to the directors being authorised to borrow a sum not exceeding five lakhs of rupees in excess of their present powers. The following resolution was eventually adopted unanimously:—"That the directors of the company be authorised to borrow a sum not exceeding five lakhs of rupees in excess of their present powers, such monies to be applied as working capital only, and for no other purposes whatsoever."

Mr. K. R. Cama, the secretary, then gave certain detailed explanations as to the sound financial condition of the company.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the directors, manager, secretary, &c., for their able management of the affairs of the company, and with the customary compliment to the chairman.

DAILY IMPORTS.—OCTOBER 24.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of Edinburgh s—140 cases whiskey, Dhujeebhoy Cowasjee; 7 cases confectionery, B Nuzerally.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Wis'ow Hall s—4 cases tobacco, Damodar Ratansey; 10 cases polished plate glass, H Mohamedally; 440 cases school slates, Byramjee Shapoorjee.

City of Edinburgh s—15 cases Stout, Eduljee Bezonjee; 8 cases silver plate glass, H Mahomedally.

FROM LONDON.

Oriental s—67 cases portwine, stout &c., 4 cases hem, Treacher and Co; 13 bales printing paper, Balcrishna Sazba and Co; 27 cases biscuits, Azgerally and Brother; 50 cases ale, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 26 cases provisions, Budroodin Nuzerally.

Sutlej s—5 cases ham, bacon, and cheese, Bull and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Oriental s—35 cases brandy, Eduljee Bezonjee; 16 cases claret, Treacher and Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Oriental s—19 cases cheese, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM CHARENTE.

Oriental s—35 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM DUNDEE.

Bhopal s—100 cases whisky, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM BREMEN.

Drachenfels s—80 cases beer, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM ANTWERP.

Drachenfels s—9 cases glassware, Soomar Veera 9 cases glassware, M Ebraim; 5 cases glassware, F Bhimjee; 39 cases glassware, Moosa Ayoob; 33 cases glassware, C Nanjee, Rothenfels s—1,230 cases window glass, Abdoolally Noorbhoy.

FROM BOLOGNE.

Oriental s—24 cases wine, Treacher and Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Drachenfels s—4 cases writing papers, K Abdool Hoosein; 7 cases glassware, R Somejee; 30 cases tobacco, and 40 cases pipes, B Nazerally; 21 cases clocks, J A Kirkbride and Co; 34 cases glassware, H A K Hajee Tyeb.

Stalzenfels s—1 hogshead rectified spirit, Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy.

FROM TRIESTE.

Maria Valerie s—4 cases soap, Hoosein Allana; 6 cases soap, A H Hassum and Co: 50 bottles quick silver, R Purshotum.

Gisela s—2 cases rectified spirit, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy.

THE Bulgarian Ministerial Press is engaged in a campaign against foreign correspondents. The representatives of the English and German Press are especially the objects of attack, and are threatened with expulsion on the ground of their alleged hostility to the Government.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

AT the last final examination at Netley two Indian and three Army Medicals were rejected. All applied to be allowed to go through the Netley course again at their own expense, but though their application was supported by the Director of Education at the hospital, it was rejected. Some of the rejected, we hear, failed in subjects on which they had won exhibitions at the Universities.

ON return, from leave, Mr. L. P. Walsh, C. I. E., will act as First Assistant Political Agent, Kathiawar, vice Captain G. E. Hyde Cates.

Mr. F. A. H. ELLIOT, I. C. S., C. I. E., has been appointed to act as Collector and District Magistrate, Bijapur. Mr. G. D. Panse, on relief, to be Assistant Collector, Bijapur.

MR. S. M. FRASER, I.C.S., on return from leave, will act as Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge, Dharwar.

MR. H. L. HERVY, I. C. S., Assistant Judge, Ratnagiri, has been allowed furlough for one year.

MR. J. K. N. KARBAJI has been granted twenty-five days' extension of his privilege leave.

SPECIAL leave, on urgent private affairs, has been granted to Mr. J. Davidson, I. C. S., Collector of Kanara.

THE Secretary of State has permitted Mr. C. E Frost, Mr. C. A. Kincaid, and Mr. R. Lambert, all of the Civil Service, to return to duty within the period of their respective leaves.

SIX months' extension of furlough has been granted to Mr. H. T. Ommanney, I.C.S., by the Secretary of State.

FIFTEEN months' furlough has been granted to Mr. J. F. Fleet, I.C.S., C.I.E., Acting Commissioner of the Southern Division.

MAJOR J. MONTEITH has been appointed to act as a member of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Karachi, vice Colonel A. Currie.

THE Rev. P. S. Grove, B.A., has been granted by the Secretary of State a further extension of leave on medical certificate for three months.

THE Port Officer of Bombay received the folowing telegram, yesterday forenoon from the Meteorological Reporter, Simla:—Storm Signal.—"Weather in Arabian Sea disturbed, and probably "squally with strong cyclonic winds some distance off the West Coast. Hoist cautionary flag signal." Accordingly the cautionary signal was hoisted on the Town Castle Flagstaff."

LIEUTENANT CARRICK, 4th Burma Battalion, who on several occasions acted as Intelligence Officer in Frontier expeditions in Burma, has been permanently attached to the Intelligence Branch, Burma, *vice* Captain H. R. Davies, Oxfordshires, who has left Burma to rejoin his regiment.

SIR JAMES BROWNE, the Agent to the Viceroy in Beluchistan, saw Sirdar Nasr-Ullah Khan depart from new Chaman for Kandahar on Sunday. This is presumably the last we shall hear of his Highness for some time to come. And judging from our correspondent's account, which harmonises with the impressions generally conveyed by the Sirdar in England, the Afghan environment is best suited to the young Prince's peculiar disposition.

WE much regret to hear that a series of extensive frauds, covering a number of years and involving large sums of money, have just been detected at Aligarh. The frauds, it seems, occurred in the office of the Private Secretary of Sir Syed Ahmed, where it is alleged that a babu, who enjoyed his master's confidence, was employed to conduct the English correspondence, and took the opportunity the position gave him of making away with large sums. Great sympathy will be universally felt with Sir Syed Ahmed, upon whom the loss, which it is feared will amount to about one lakh of rupees, will fall.

THE income derived from the working of the Lodging-house Act in the Bengal Presidency last year, amounted to Rs. 36,352 as compared with Rs. 47,361 in the previous year: the opening balance was Rs. 31,864, and the closing balance Rs. 29,954. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 38,262 against Rs. 32,201 in 1893. It is difficult, therefore, to understand the point of the criticism passed by the Bengal Government on this state of things, when it says that "so long as these funds show a closing balance amounting to 82 per cent. of their total income, it is clear their resources *are not* utilised so fully as they might be." If for *are not*, we were to read *were not*, there might be some meaning in the remark; but when we find that with a smaller income the expenditure, chiefly on that most necessary object sanitation, was considerably in excess of that of the previous year, the stricture seems somewhat inappropriate. Surely the writer cannot have been under the impression that there was a *saving* of 83 per cent. On the contrary it would appear that every effort is being made to utilise the savings of past years, when perhaps the successful working of the Act was hardly assured, in carrying out needful sanitary reforms, at those hot-beds of epidemic disease, Gaya and Puri.

LEOPARDS have reappeared. One killed a cow and a sheep up in Balu, and lower down hill another leopard has turned up, who seems a somewhat aimless kind of brute. Several nights running he kept prowling all round a shed containing buffaloes near Nagor without any attempt at burglary. Then on the evening of 16th he created a sensation by putting his head into the verandah of the most southerly European residence of the valley, to the great consternation of an ancient khansamah who was bringing in dinner, but, finding himself observed, disappeared discreetly. An hour or so later, there was much shouting on the Simla road, and the dak runner came rushing in to borrow a lantern, "could stand it no longer," for three nights running had that leopard made its appearance as he passed some trees on the hillside, north of Nagor, and followed him for a good half mile, keeping about twenty yards behind him. Then it disappeared, always at the same spot; *he* believed it was really a *bhut* in the shape of a leopard!

CAPTAIN F. E. LAWRENCE, who has lost his life in East Africa, had already seen service in Africa, having fought through the Soudan campaign of 1885, when he received a medal and the Khedive's Star.

SURGEON-MAJOR J. SHEARER, 27th Punjab Infantry, has been selected to officiate as Secretary to the Principal Medical Officer, Her Majesty's Forces in India, during the absence of Surgeon-Major Beatson, who is about to proceed on furlough.

BRIGADE-SURGEON LIEUTENANT-COLONEL R. C. EATON is appointed to officiate as Principal Medical Officer of the Allahabad and Narbudda Districts, *vice* Surgeon-Colonel Cuffe, who succeeds Surgeon-Colonel T. Maunsell as P.M.O., Rawalpindi District.

AMONG the Bills to be taken into consideration by the Select Committees during January, February and March will be a Salt Warehousing Bill, the Fisheries Bill, the Merchant Shipping Bill, the Foreign Extradition Bill, the Jury Amendment Bill and Coinage Bills.

A HALF squadron of the 5th Lancers proceed from Multan to Agra for escort duty during the Viceroy's visit at the end of the month.

THE Hyderabad Jewel Case, in which Mr. Norton is engaged, still continues to drag its slow length along, says a Hyderabad correspondent. "The example of an old father quarrelling with his three sons, and accusing them of stealing his property, which they say was made over to them voluntarily, is scarcely an edifying one, however profitable it may be to the lawyers, who will not be to blame if, when some months hence the case is finished, there is but little left of the oyster but the shell."

WE have recently been told in Sir Bartle Frere's biography how the British India Steam Navigation Co. owes its origin to Sir Bartle Frere through the chance meeting of Sir William Mackinnon and the latter at breakfast in 32 Chowringhi, when he came to Calcutta as Member of Council. The origin of the P. and O. is as follows: Some time in the thirties two young Scotchmen named Brodie Willcox and Arthur Anderson had a small fleet of sailing vessels engaged in the Peninsular trade, and about 1834 they chartered the steamer Royal Tar from the Dublin Steam Packet Co. This was the origin of the P. and O. When the Spanish Government wanted a line to be established between London and Spain, Willcox and Anderson formed a small company, acquired steamers, and lost their money over it. In 1837, however, they got the first mail contract entered into by the British Government, and have it still. In 1839 they extended the line to Malta, Alexandria, Corfu and the Levant, and in 1840 they got their charter as the P. and O. Company with a view of establishing a line of steamers on the other side of the Isthmus of Suez. This is how it came to be called the Peninsular and Oriental, although at present they have little to do with the Peninsula except at Gibraltar.

THE movement in aid of the Gurkha Orphan Asylum is making steady progress. The Committee which is collecting subscriptions have now Rs. 13,000 in hand, while £100 has been collected in India by General Sir C. Reid. Assistance has also been given by Nepal, the Maharaja having become convinced after close inquiry that the object in view is a laudable one. His Highness and the leading nobles of the State have sent Rs. 1,500, this handsome donation being sent with a covering letter which showed how keen was the sympathy felt. The Maharaja of Sirmur offered the free gift of a large piece of land in Nahun as a site for the Asylum, promising to look personally after the institution; but the offer had to be reluctanly declined owing to the difficulties likely to occur of inspection and supervision by British officers of Gurkha battalions. The Maharaja of Patiala has come forward with a promise of a site near Simla, and when the land has been acquired the necessary buildings will be begun. This should be next summer. More money is still required, and the suggestion is made that each British regiment in India should send a donation. One hundred rupees per battalion could easily be subscribed, and as the Gurkha is the sworn comrade of the British soldier this sum should be forthcoming. The orphan sons of men who have been killed in action, or who have died in cantonments, can be educated and trained for the army if the Asylum is established, and they will follow in the footsteps of their fathers as loyal and trustworthy soldiers.

THE Raja of Kapurthala has formed a State Council to be presided over by himself with eleven principal State officials as members, of whom Sardar Bhagat Singh, C. I. E., is to act as a Vice-President, and Mian Aziz Bakhsh as Secretary. Regular rules have been laid down defining the constitution of the council and the procedure to be adopted in the transaction of business. The meetings will be held fortnightly on Fridays for the discussion of such matters only as are referred to the council from time to time by his Highness.

MAJOR-GENERAL BISCOE, Officiating in Command of the Bundelkhand District, will shortly be relieved by Brigadier-General Pennington.

THE principal witness examined on Monday in the sepoy riot trial at Benares, was Surgeon-Major P. J. Dempsey, Principal Medical Officer, who described the nature of the wounds from which the accused were suffering when admitted to hospital immediately after the riot. Dr. Dempsey's cross-examination will take place on Tuesday, and the evidence of Surgeon-Major Sweeny, the Civil Surgeon, who conducted the *post mortem* on Abdul Aziz, the deceased sepoy, will also be taken.

THE Madras Government has ruled that there is nothing in the Civil Service Regulations to preclude Mr. Elwin, who has been twelve years in the country, from obtaining the reward offered, should he pass the special test in Uriya. The ten years' limit applies to the High Proficiency and not to the special test. Government therefore does not consider his twelve years' service a bar to this officer's appearing for the latter examination. It is very necessary, it observes, that officers serving in Ganjam and Vizagapatam should be encouraged to acquire a knowledge of Uriya.

A QUESTION Having been raised as to whether exchange compensation should or should not be included in estimates of cost when proposals are submitted for the entertainment of additional, or for the revision of existing establishments, the Government of India in the Finance Department have decided, that in all cases in which exchange compensation allowance is practically certain to be an element of any proposed expenditure, it should be included in the estimate of cost, and should be calculated at the rate adopted in the Budget estimate of the year.

AN extraordinary case is occupying the attention of the Courts is Sydney. A man named Dean was found guilty of attempting to poison his wife, was sentenced to the death penalty, and pardoned as the result of a commission of inquiry, which virtually retried the case. It now appears that Dean was guilty after all. He has been arrested, together with his solicitors, to one of whom he confessed, and the three are charged with conspiracy. The New South Wales Government is considering the question whether the Queen's pardon should not be revoked.

A STATEMENT has been issued from the War Office declaring that a candidate for an Army commisson who is certified by the head of his college to be also a candidate for honours at his University, will be permitted to postpone the production of his certificate of having passed for the B.A. degree until three months after the commencement of the Army literary examination, on condition that he is within the limits of age at the time of the examination, and that if the certificate is not produced such examination will be cancelled.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, OCT. 24.

AT the weekly biddings for 50 lakhs of Indian Council Bills yesterday, the whole amount offered was allotted at 1s. 1 27-32d., Calcutta taking 20 lakhs, Bombay 16¾ lakhs, and Madras 13¼ lakhs, at 1s. 1 27-32d., which rate shows an advance of 3-32d. on the previous Wednesday's regular allotment price, and of 1-16d. on the rate obtained for the extra sale on the same day. It is announced that 50 lakhs will be allotted again next week. The Exchange Banks advanced their buying rate on India at 30 days' sight by 1/8d., making it stand at 1s. 1 5/8d.

Consols were unchanged in London yesterday at 107 7-16; and Indian Sterling Loan at 118. Three and-a-half Rupee Securities advanced ¼ per cent., to £62 3-16. The price of Bar Silver was 1-16d. higher, at 31d. per oz; and in New York the metal was 5-8 cent dearer at 68 cents per oz.; with demand Exchange on London ¼ cent higher, at 4·88¼ cents. The market rate of discount on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper was advanced 1-8 per cent. to 7-8; that on short London Bills remaining at 5-8 per cent. The weekly Specie shipment are advised as £30,000 in Silver to Hongkong; and £10,000 of the same metal to Shanghai.

Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed was quoted yesterday at 34s. per 416 lbs, buyers, shipment this and-or next month, to Havre Antwerp, and Dunkirk, tone of the market firm, but nothing doing; and Brown Rapeseed at 31¼ per 416 lbs., same shipment, to the same ports, market firm.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed easier last evening; Surats and Arrivals quiet. Spot prices were still all unchanged; but American Arrivals were 1-32d. to 3-64d. higher, the extreme quotations being 4¼d. for October-November deliveries, and 4 17-32d. for February-March. The day's Sales aggregated 10,000 bales, inclusive of 100 East Indians. The Imports were 1,000 bales. The Manchester market was quiet but steady.

In New York yesterday the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton remained at 8 5/8 cents per lb.; but January Futures declined 28 points, to 8·31 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 50,000 bales; and the arrivals this season now compare as undernoted with those in the previous two years for the same period:—

	1895.	1894.	1893.
Wednesday's Receipts...	50,000	54,000	57,000
Four days' Do.	215,000	267,000	249,000
Since 1st September ...	1,271,000	1,661,000	1,355,000

Locally, the Cotton Market has been very quiet to-day, and prices have given way Rs. 2 per candy. Exporters have bought nothing whatever; and the Mills have taken only 200 old Akota, at Rs. 208; and 150 ready new Bengal, at Rs. 205 per candy.

The news by wire this morning from the districts regarding Cotton continues to be generally of a favourable tenor. In the Dholleera circle, slight rain had fallen since Monday and the plants were flourishing in all the districts. At Hubli, in the Dharwar circle, nearly two inches had been registered, and the crop prospects were good. In the Bengal and Oomrawuttee circles picking was going on in most districts, and Cotton was arriving in small quantities in some. At Barsee, in the latter circle, the crop was excellent; and at Dhulia, where the crop estimate is 75 per cent., the plants could scarcely look better.

WHEAT has been taken to a moderate extent to-day by shippers, in a steady market, and on the basis of previous rates.

SEEDS have been in but small request for export, and the tone of the market has been quiet; but prices are all unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton.....	1,077	bales.
Wheat...	11,448	cwts.
Linseed	982	,,
Rapeseed.....	1,180	,,
Gingellyseed	3,248	,,
Castorseed	1,753	,,
Rice.....	3,308	,,

FREIGHTS.—Holders of tonage are firm, and rates are maintained; but there is no better demand from shippers.

EXCHANGE opened firmer at 1s. 1 27-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand; and at 1s 1 29-32d. for three months' sight Credits, for delivery this year at 1s. 1 15-16d. for 1896, a moderate amount of the two latter being placed. Rates then rose to 1s. 1 15-16d. and 1s. 1 31-32d., respectively; but the Bazaar rushed to buy as much as they could get at our above quotations, and then again at 1s. 1 13-16d., and later at 1s. 1 25-32d. and rates receded to the level given at foot. Calcutta was very strong during the day; but eased off in sympathy with this market, which closed as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 1 25-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 1 25-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight.....	1s. 1 13-16d.	,,
Credits 3 months' sight.....	1s. 1 7-8d.	,,
Francs 3 months' sight.....	1·46	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 103¼ for Money, and 109 3-16 for Account; but rates declined 3-16 per cent. in a weak market, and closed at 109 1-16 in both positions.

SHARES.—The Share market has been stagnant to-day, and the only changes in our list this evening are a decline of Rs. 10 each, in Lukhmidass and Manockjee Petit Mill shares.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 24th October, 1895.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours,	Minutes.
Turkey	22	6	47 p.m.	23	25
Teheran	24	1	59 p.m.	...	27
Suez.....	24	2	35 p.m.	...	23

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 24th October, 1895.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta.....	1	27	..	1
,, Karachi	...	10	...	1
,, Madras	...	20	..	1

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 12th October 1895, on 461 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,03,000	1,45,000	4,000	2,57,000
Or per mile of Railway	224	314	9	557
For previous 14 weeks of half-year.	11,88,913	16,93,000	51,290	29,33,203
Total for 15 weeks...	12,96,913	18,38,000	55,290	31,90,203
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,03,213	1,37,461	876	2,41,550
Per mile of Ry do.	224	298	2	524
Total to corresponding date do.	12,29,751	16,32,035	79,170	29,40,986

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 15,450
Ditto to date..... ,, 2,49,217

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 12th October 1895 on 17·28 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated].	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,000	400	10	1,410
Or per mile of Railway	58	23	1	82
For previous 14 weeks of half-year.	6,843	2,165	39	9,047
Total for 15 weeks...	7,843	2,565	49	10,457
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	452	240	4	696
Per mile of Ry do.	26	14	.....	40
Total to corresponding date do.	5,179	2,857	36	8,072

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 714
Do. to date ..... ,, 2,385

QUIQUERN

A TALE OF THE ICE-BOUND SHORES.

By RUDYARD KIPLING.

PART I. of this remarkable story will appear in the *Bombay Gazette* of Saturday, October 26.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

MASON—October 4, at Belper, the wife of the Rev C A Mason, Chaplain H M Indian Government, of a daughter.

MORIARTY—October 16, at 49, Lansdowne Place, Brighton, the wife of Arthur S Moriarty, I C S, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

HODGE—CURTIS—October 3, at St Peter's, Kensington-park-road, Egerton Francis Hodge, younger son of John Hodge, of Manor-mansions, Bedford-park-gardens, N W, to Maud Lillian, youngest daughter of the late Major A F Curtis, 2nd Madras Light Cavalry.

PRINGLE—KIRK—October 3, at St John's, Sevenoaks, Capt J W Pringle, R E, son of Gen G Pringle, I S C, of Glendower, Cheltenham, to Elsie (Dolly), third daughter of Sir John Kirk, G C M G, K C B, of Waverree, Sevenoaks.

ROBINSON—BAKER—October 1, at S S Philip and James, Cheltenham, Herbert Douglas Robinson, Madras Police, eldest son of the late James Douglas Robinson, Madras Civil Service, to Lilian Agnes, eldest daughter of the late Major George A Aufrere Baker, 6th Bengal Cavalry.

STEWART—STUART—October 2, at St John's Episcopal Church, Forres, Charles James Stewart, Randolphfield, Stirling, late of Mexico, to Marion, only daughter of Lieut-Col Stuart, Bengal Staff Corps (Retired), of Balmoral, Forres.

THEOBALD—DAWSON MORAY—Oct 5, at St Mary's Parish Church, Ashford, by the Rev P F Tindall, Vicar, assisted by the Rev H P Brewer and O R Dawson, Edward Albert, third son of the late A J Theobald, of Barrow-hill House, Ashford, Kent, to Annie Elizabeth Madden (Birdie), elder daughter of the late Lieut-Col J C S Dawson Moray, Bombay Staff Corps.

DEATHS.

PALMER—October 3, at 22, Cornwall-road, Elizabeth Treasure, the beloved wife of Lt-Gen W H G Palmer, Madras Staff Corps, aged 61.

PUCKLE—October 4, at Tunbridge Wells, Frederick Craig Puckle, late of the Madras Revenue Survey, second son of the late Richard Puckle, Esq. of Worthing, Sussex, aged 63.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1895.

IF there is one thing more clearly brought out than any other in Mr. J. E. O'Conor's deeply interesting Trade Review for 1894-95, it is that the decline observable in almost all articles of import was due, not to ordinary commercial causes, but to the enormous extent to which in the previous year goods were sent forward in order to save them from the then impending import duties. We have already seen the effect of this speculative trading on the cotton imports for 1894-95, and may now briefly survey its influence, together with that of contributary causes on importations under other heads during the twelve months ending March 31st last. Perhaps the most effective way of instituting a comparison between the two years is to point out that in 1893-94 coal and provisions were the only heads under which there were smaller shipments, while in all other cases—with the single exception of liquors—the advance was substantial and in most instances abnormally large. Last year the state of affairs was reversed, and there were only two heads under which really large augmentations took place, namely, coal and railway materials. The trade in the former commodity is subjected to violent fluctuations, being in some degree dependent on the state of the export freight market. After a continuous fall for the last three or four years, there was last year a great recovery, the imports being more than double those of 1893-94. But even with this rise the quantity of coal brought in compares unfavourably with the returns of six years ago. In that time the consumption of this fuel in consequence of industrial development and railway extension, has largely grown, but the extra demand has been more than met by the Indian collieries, the output of which in 1894 was 2,820,652 tons. Bombay and Sind are so far removed from the collieries that it is not surprising to learn that they took 696,000 tons of coal from abroad, out of a total importation of 823,000 tons. The only other marked rise was in railway materials, which advanced over twenty-five per cent, and were larger than they have been for some years. The imports by Government were about four-fifths of those by private companies. In recording a small advance in the shipments of sugar, the Director-General of Statistics points out that for some years past the sugar planters of Mauritius have had to look more and more to India as an outlet for their cane production, as it is being gradually supplanted in the European markets by beet sugar. The Mauritius planters were therefore filled with alarm when the Tariff Act was passed last year, and at once raised the cry which, with this exception, has been almost entirely confined to Lancashire, that the Indian producers were being protected. The planters made representations on the subject to the Government of India, who in reply pointed out that the consumption of Mauritius sugar was confined to Western India, where production was very small, the climate being unsuitable for cane plantations. It was further shown that the sugar of the producing tracts in Northern India could not penetrate to the Bombay Presidency in competition with the imported article, in consequence of the cost of transit. If this is so, it would seem that the British farmers are not the only class of agriculturists who have cause to complain that the incidence of railway rates and charges places them at a disadvantage, as against competitors living thousands of miles further away from the markets they supply. In allaying the fears of the Mauritius planters the Government of India mildly suggested that they should wait and see whether the usual effects of protection became visible in due course. The planters have taken this advice, and now find that during the first complete year of the tariff their shipments of sugar to India have gone up by about twenty five per cent. During the last quinquennium the imports of sugar from the United Kingdom have undergone such rapid restrictions that the trade is now practically extinct.

The general diminution in imports last year brought about by overstocking the markets in 1893-94, was most marked under the head of oils, in which the decline was 37·8 per cent. In 1893-94 the imports, especially of kerosine, from the United States, were so large as to be greatly in excess of the off-take, and they were accompanied by a great fall in prices. Brother Jonathan had sent in these enormous supplies partly in anticipation of the tariff duty, and partly to prevent the threatened possession of the market by the Russian product. The reaction was so great that the total imports last year only equalled those of six years ago, and stocks fell to a very low level. The result was that prices began to rise, and during the hot weather reached a relatively high rate. The pendulum has now, however, swung back, and latterly the importations have been on a very large scale. The shipment of oil in bulk continues to displace the old wasteful case system, and when the arrangements now being made by the Trustees of the Port of Bombay for the storage of bulk oil are completed, the figures of importations of case oil may be expected to undergo diminution at a still more rapid rate. In provisions of various kinds the decrease of imports last year was over eleven per cent. Mr. O'Conor confesses his inability to see the utility of indenting for flour on Italy and Hong-Kong (whence American flour is forwarded) and the Straits when the Indian flour mills produce an article of very superior quality which is largely exported to foreign countries. The enigma is one of those things that no "fellah"—not even Mr. O'Conor—can understand. As a result of the work of the two Victorian Commissioners sent to India last year, Australia now appears on the list of countries from whence provisions are received, but of course the trade is at present only in its infancy. Up to three years ago, the imports of malt liquors were advancing so rapidly that, to quote Mr. O'Conor's words, "it was becoming something of a problem to discover the throats for which these large quantities were being imported and what was the utmost limit of consumption." Since then the imports have fallen materially, and this fall has been coincident with a considerable increase in the local production. The trade in imported spirits, although not showing a similar decline, is below the figures of previous years, and gives no tangible indication of substantial progress beyond a certain point. The importation of German "brandy"—a word which Mr. O'Conor significantly puts in inverted commas—has grown, but the increase is small. There was also a large trade in Continental "whiskey," a beverage whose character may be inferred from the fact that it was pertinaciously argued last year on behalf of some Austrian distillers that it was legal under the Merchandise Marks Act to import liquor labelled "Glasgow whiskey, made in Austria."

The imports of iron fell to a lower level than has been known for a decade, but Mr. O'Conor does not think that the duty, which is for the most part only one per cent. *ad valorem*, has had much influence in bringing this about; neither was it due to excessive indents in the previous year. The cause is to be found in those ordinary vicissitudes which at some time or other mark almost all trade in raw material. Ready-made tools and implements are being sent to India instead of the iron from which such instruments were roughly fashioned by native workmen in the past; the trade in pig iron and castings made at Barkar is expanding; the railway companies year by year sell more old iron and scrap, which have a better reputation in the market for good quality, than the material imported by private firms; and lastly for certain classes of goods steel is rapidly superseding iron. It is true that the shipments of steel last year were rather smaller than in 1893-94, but that was an altogether exceptional period, and even the reduced quantity since imported is markedly in excess of the total of any preceding year. A very important feature of the demand is the extent to which Belgium and German houses are competing with iron and steel of British manufacture. During the last decade these metals from the United Kingdom have continuously declined in quantity, while the exact opposite has been the case in regard to similar imports from the two Continental countries named. Copper, iron and steel represent 94 per cent. of the quantity, and 86 per cent. of the value of all imported metals. There was a decline in shipments of machinery due (as in so many other cases) to the abnormal indents of the preceding twelve months. The trade in chemicals has greatly swelled during the last quinquennium, while in drugs, medicine and narcotics the demand is even more considerable. Mr. O'Conor attributes the material reduction in the imports of camphor to the Far Eastern war, as most of our camphor comes from Formosa, where attempts are now being made by the Japanese to establish a monopoly. Business in aniline and alizarine dyes has rapidly developed in recent years, and has assumed material importance. This is but one of many facts brought out in Mr. O'Conor's review pointing to the growth of comparatively new industries in India. The silk imports although large have not come up to the high water mark of 1893-94. Almost all the silk comes here from China, Japan and the Straits for manufacture in the Bombay silk mills. The Calcutta mills are on a smaller scale than those on this side, and are locally supplied. The importation of wool by sea is relatively small, and the major portion of it is re-exported, so that it is apparent that the woollen factories of India are still in their infancy, especially as regards the weaving of the better class of fabrics. Speaking generally of the imports it may be said that the decline in the returns was spread, though unequally, over Bengal, Bombay and Burma, the last named province showing a relatively very large fall. The general decline was not shared in by Madras and Sind. It need scarcely be said that as regards the latter Province this was due to the rapid development which has characterised the trade of Karachi during the last few years.

THE gold boom in London has attained dangerous dimensions, and a reaction may be expected before the close of the year. The crisis when it comes will be severe, but the ultimate result will depend on the measure of success attending the opening up of the mines which have been placed so triumphantly on the English and Continental markets. There is every reason to believe that gold will be found in remunerative quantity in the great reefs which are now to be exploited. Precisely similar reefs have in ten years called Johannesberg into existence and endowed it with fabulous wealth, and they are still adding millions annually to the gold supply of the world. Even the usually cautious French investor, who, until now, fought shy of any enterprise which was at once foreign and speculative, has been tempted to purchase some millions worth of shares in these Anglo-African ventures. The absorption of so many shares by small purchasers who stitch the scrip up in their counterpanes to await events, has done much to keep prices from falling in London to more reasonable figures, as they must inevitably have done before now in the ordinary course of speculation. The substantial "gold" basis which may be taken to underly much of the booming in the London market, where fortunes have been made in a few days, and no one has as yet been a penny the worse, differentiates this craze very materially from the South Sea Bubble, the Dutch Tulip Mania, and even the wild Railway Mania of half-a-century ago. It is reasonably certain that within the next two or three years South Africa will double the output of the precious metal, which has already exceeded even the wildest anticipations of the first prospectors. There is then no reason to marvel at the success achieved by every syndicate which had a strip of African soil to justify an appeal to the enterprise of speculators, who have been at their wits' end for years past to find any outlet for idle millions. The exploitation of the latent possibilities of South Africa has attractions for the present day Briton which are, after all, not so different from those which stimulated at once the patriotism and the enterprise of his ancestors when it was a question of opening up India to British commerce and civilization two hundred years ago. Not the least interesting memorials of the Honourable East India Company contained in the Loan collection of relics lent by the India Office to the Empire of India Exhibition just closed, are the books of the original subscriptions to the State loan of two millions raised in 1698 in return for a concession of the monopoly of the Indian trade, granted by Act of Parliament. These volumes contain the autographs "of all the principal men of substance of the time." The subscription list was opened in the afternoon of the 14th July of that year in the Hall of the Company of Mercers in Cheapside. A great crowd filled the street, and when the doors were open, wealthy citizens, with their money in their hand, elbowed and pushed their way in paying down their guineas faster than the clerks could count them. Six hundred thousand pounds were subscribed in that afternoon, some capitalists putting their name down for twenty thousand pounds, a vast sum in those days. The next day the crush was equally great, and in a few hours the whole of the money required was paid in. Bristol, then the second commercial city in England, intended to take three hundred thousand pounds of the stock, but the merchants, over-prudent, desired to see how the subscriptions went before giving their final orders. By the time that the mail had gone down to Bristol and returned, says Macaulay, there was no more stock to be had. All the applications from the provincial towns and rural districts came too late. If there had been telegraphs in those days, the two millions required would have been covered many times over. There would have been a boom similar to that which has enlivened the London Stock Exchange now over South African Gold Mines.

WE are glad to see that Mr. K. Raghunathji has set himself to writing the story of the Hindu temples of Bombay—a chapter of local history which has hitherto been neglected. Everyone, resident in and visiting Bombay, is struck by the quaint beauty of many of them, but not one of us is able to give the other any information beyond the fact which is apparent that such and such a building is "a Hindu temple of sorts." Mr. Raghunathji will tell us what sort, and judging from the first part of his work, which has just been issued, he will tell us in an eminently readable form. His first sketch deals with Zaoba's Shri Ramji's temple on the Breach Candy road, which is dedicated to Rama, the seventh of Vishnu's ten incarnations. The temple was founded by Vithoba Vasudevji, a Prabhu gentleman, who died in 1876 at the age of seventy-seven. Originally a dwelling-house, it was, in accordance with Mr. Vithoba's will, applied to its present purpose, and the pious founder devoted twenty thousand rupees for its conversion. Property was set apart to maintain it, and there is a balance over and above the actual monthly expenditure on the place which is devoted to the purchase of robes and ornaments for the gods, and temple necessaries. Three of the images in this temple are said to be "unrivalled by any other Bombay images in the loveliness of their eyes and the graciousness of the expression." The forms and ceremonies observed are fully described, and the booklet concludes with a very business-like statement of receipts and expenditure. Mr. Raghunathji's work is obtainable at the Education Society's Press.

THE Marquis of Waterford, who has committed suicide by shooting himself with a revolver, was the elder brother of Lord William Beresford, and was one of a race of men noted for their courage and prowess. Prolonged suffering from ill-health, however, had apparently so impaired his mind as well as his body as to lead him to take his own life. The deceased nobleman was the eldest son of the fourth Marquis, and was born in 1844, marrying in 1872 a daughter of the late Major Rowley, and after her death Lady Blanche Elizabeth Adelaide, only daughter of the eighth Duke of Beaufort. He succeeded his father in 1866, after having been educated at Eton, and served as cornet in the 1st Life Guards. Becoming a lieutenant at the time of his succession, the Marquis continued to hold his Commission in the Life Guards until he retired as Captain in 1869. He had represented the County of Waterford in the House of Commons prior to his succession to the title, and was Lord-Lieutenant of the County of Waterford for many years. Under Lord Salisbury's Government he was Master of the Buckhounds, and subsequently Knight of Justice of St. John of Jerusalem.

IT is stated that the sealed orders received by H. M. S. Sphinx to proceed to Goa have been cancelled, but the torpedo catcher Assaye is still unders orders, and may be called upon

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE AMERICA CUP CHALLENGE.

LONDON, Oct. 23.

Mr. C. D. Rose has withdrawn his challenge to race for the America Cup in 1896, fearing his action might be construed as an expression of opinion in regard to Lord Dunraven's procedure.

SUICIDE OF THE MARQUIS OF WATERFORD.

The Marquis of Waterford committed suicide to-day with a revolver, owing to prolonged ill-health.

SEVERE COLLAPSE IN MINING MARKET.

A severe collapse has taken place in the Mining market which has caused a general depression on the London Stock Exchange.

MINING MARKET RECOVERED.

LONDON, Oct. 24.

The Mining market recovered sharply owing to the vigorous support accorded by the large houses interested in the industry.

EXECUTION OF LIBERALS IN TURKEY.

The *Standard* correspondent at Constantinople telegraphs that fifty members of the Liberal Party have been summarily tried and executed.

BANQUET TO SIR R. TEMPLE.

At a banquet given at Kingston, last night, in honour of Sir Richard Temple, Mr. Curzon, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, emphasized the task of the Foreign Office in providing the necessary and legitimate expansion of commerce, and the commercial position of England in the Far East, where he had reason to fear our position was affected, is engaging special attention.

FETES AT VENICE.

Fetes will be held in Venice at the inauguration of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's new service between that city and Bombay.

APPOINTMENT TO THE VICEREGAL COUNCIL.

Her Majesty the Queen has approved the nomination of the Hon. J. Woodburn to the Viceregal Council.

THE *TIMES* AND GENERAL ROWLANDS.

The *Times* to-day regrets having been misled in announcing the death of General Hugh Rowlands.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, Oct. 24.

The s. s. Oriental, with the homeward mails of the 19th instant, arrived here, at 5 a.m. to-day.

ACCIDENT TO THE MAHABLESHWAR DAK.

PROFESSOR MULLER INJURED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MAHABLESHWAR, Oct. 24.

The mail tonga from Wattar met with a serious accident on the Shergaon ghat about 3 a.m., this morning. The ponies bolted and ran into the hill-side, the tonga becoming a complete wreck. The passengers were Professor Muller and a native clerk in the Revenue Department, who were thrown out and more or less injured, though apparently not seriously. The driver was seriously injured. Professor Muller was brought on here by some gentlemen who were in the tonga a few hundred yards behind; the native clerk being brought on by some native gentlemen. The driver was carried into Shergaon village, and medical assistance sent from Wai.

THE MERCHANTS SHIPPING BILL.

SIMLA, Oct. 24.

Mr. Wigley will be placed on special duty to assist the Hon. Mr. Cadell in the preparation of the Indian Merchants Shipping Bill, during the ensuing Calcutta session.

MUSKETRY INSPECTION.

Colonel Hill, Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, proceeds on a winter tour in the second week of November. The tour will extend nearly to three months. This being Colonel Hill's first inspection, all the principal Musketry classes in India will be visited.

THE HOME MEMBER.

The Secretary of State, to-day, approved of the Viceroy's proposal that the Hon. Mr. Woodburn should succeed Sir Alexander Mackenzie as the Home Member to the Viceroy's Council.

Either Sir A. Lyall or Sir Charles Crosthwaite are likely to succeed Mr. Woodburn in the Central Provinces.

SHOCKING TRAGEDY AT CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 24.

Last night, about 12-30, the police received information that a murder had been committed at the Commercial Buildings. On proceeding to the spot, the police found the body of W. Collingwood, master pilot, lying in the verandah, in front of his room, in a pool of blood, with his skull smashed to pieces with a dumbell, which was lying close to him. In the room alongside was found the body of James G. Pugh, a broker, with the top of his skull blown away, and a six-chambered revolver beside him. The two gentlemen resided together, and occupied the same room on the top flat, while Collingwood's wife and another lady occupied a separate room. The circumstances point to a dispute having taken place between the two men, in the course of which Pugh killed Collingwood with the dumbell and then shot himself.

H. E. LORD SANDHURST.

POONA, Oct. 24.

Lord Sandhurst, accompanied by his Personal Staff, left this evening by the Southern Mahratta Railway for a tour in the Southern Mahratta Country. His Excellency's departure being private, only a few officials were present at the station to see his Excellency off.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, Oct. 23.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Borneo, from Colombo, arrived here yesterday morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macintyre, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo arrived here yesterday evening.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Gordon left here day before yesterday evening.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 23.

The Hall Line steamer Methley Hall left here this morning.

COLOMBO, Oct. 24.

Mail steamer Massilia, from Australia arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 23.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3 15-16

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2½ per cent. Consols	107 7-16.
3 per cent. Rentes	100½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	118
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62 3-16
Bar Silver	31

THE GOA MUTINY.

THE MUTINEERS IN PERPLEXITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

GOA, Oct. 24.

The mutineers were at Peligao yesterday, and constructed a barricade of stones on the bank of the river Maday, where they intended to plant a cannon, but up to this nothing has been done. To-day they have retreated to Sanquelim, entirely abandoning the barricade. Three or four old cannons which were near a temple have been secured by them, but they are useless.

A proclamation is published in to-day's *Bulletin*, about which I spoke yesterday, which notifies that by an order of the Commander-in-Chief doctors, compounders, tailors, servants, artizans, shop-keepers, etc., are exempted from carrying arms, but may in case of exigencies of the service be called for to perform any work whatever. Private individuals are taking advantage of the state of things, and committing depredations. They robbed a house in Corjuem, taking good quantity of jewels and cash.

In consequence of proclaiming martial law, the *Ultramar*, a leading journal, has suspended publication.

THE REVOLT OF TROOPS IN PORTUGUESE INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PANGIM, Oct. 22.

Signs are not wanting that the rebels have recognised their mistake and seek reconciliation When they left the barracks they had no intention of turning into dacoits, but the evil counsels of the Ranes lead them to enter into a compact of offensive and defensive alliance with them, and the day-light plunder carried on in every direction under their name has led them to seek for pardon and to offer to cease from joining the Ranes for robbery and depradation. The repentance appears to be sincere according to the letter received by the Count of Mahem. They again repeat their original request of pardon and discharge, and should Government be disposed to accede to their proposal, they will lay down their arms and offer themselves to be dealt with as the Government may think proper. The restricted powers of the Governor-General's Council do not permit them to enter into negotiations with the rebels. The present proposal is of a different nature. The rebels throw themselves on the mercy of the State, and they may be punished hereafter as they may deserve. The Ranes have collected a large sum, and when the force from Portugal arrives they should be made, to disgorge the amount if possible. An exemplary punishment should be meted out to them if after the surrender of the mutineers they insist in witholding the money, and harrassing the inhabitants of Velhas Conquistas. There are rumours here that the deserters have been committing mischief at Sanquelim, wrecking the church, and the bungalow of the Administrator in which official records were kept, and looting the shops. Rumours of this kind are very often exaggerated, and reliance cannot be placed on them until corroboration comes. It appears inconsistent, to say the least, that the rebels should have petitioned for a pardon yesterday, even promising to lay down their arms unconditionally, and to-day they should start on an iconoclastical mission. The hostile encounter by the deserters with the expeditionary force does not prove to have been a real engagement. The people seeing the steam-launches full of military men and brass guns must have taken to the hills, and at the first sound of a cannon they must have disappeared. It was a demonstration intended to instil fear in the people as well as to frighten the deserters. I hear that telegrams have been sent to several prominent Portuguese merchants in Bombay to send down supplies, which are not procurable here, in anticipation of the arrival of the man-of-war Vasco da Gama.

MILITARY NEWS.

Colonel Beggie, 2nd Gurkhas, has been deputed to inspect the Mussoorie Volunteers.

Major-General Dalrymple, Commanding the Narbadda District, proceeds to Bhopal to meet the Viceroy.

Colonel R. Corbett, R. H. A., on return from England has assumed command of the Royal Artillery, Meerut.

24th Bombay Infantry.—Lieutenant B. F. R. Holbrooke from 2nd Bombay Infantry, to be Officiating Wing Officer.

Major Molesworth, 44th Gurkhas, has relieved Captain Vansittart of the charge of the District Recruiting Office, Darjeeling.

The services of Lieutenant Pirie have been placed at the Disposal of the Governor of Bombay for temporary employment as an Extra A. D. C. on his Excellency's Staff.

The detachment of troops stationed at Kalat have been ordered to return to Quetta, the necessity for their retention at the former station now being considered no longer necessary.

Captain H. G. C. Swaine, R.E., has been placed under orders for India, to succeed to the vacancy on the Indian Establishment caused by the promotion of Colonel E. D'O. Twemlow, Royal (late Bombay) Engineers.

Lieutenant F. W. Watling, R.E., Assistant Engineer, Military Works Department, has been posted as a Company Officer with No. 5 Company Madras Sappers and Miners, now *en route* from Bangalore to form part of the Malakand garrison.

The Government of India have sanctioned the supply by the Ordnance Department of eight revolvers and 576 rounds of ammunition (192 for annual practice and 384 for service reserve) for the use of the Bengal Military Police, South Lushai Battalion.

The Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces, Punjab, is pleased to make the following appointments:—5th Punjab Infantry.—Surgeon-Captain C. Duer from the officiating medical charge of the 21st Punjab Infantry, to the medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgeon-Captain C. E. Sunder. 21st Punjab Infantry.—Surgeon-Captain P. B. Haig, from the officiating medical charge of the 2nd Punjab Infantry, to the officiating medical charge of the regiment.

The following postings are ordered:—Veterinary-Major G. J. R. Rayment and Veterinary-Captain E. Taylor, Army Veterinary Department, are, on return from the Chitral Relief Force, posted to Rawalpindi for duty. Veterinary-Captain J. Cooper, Army Veterinary Department, is directed to proceed from Rawalpindi to Lucknow for duty. Veterinary-Lieutenant H. T. Sawyer, is posted to Peshawar for duty on return from the Chitral Relief Force. The undermentioned officer is granted leave out of India on medical certificate:—Lieutenant H. G. Young, 10th Bengal (The Duke of Cambridge's Own) Lancers, for one year. The undermentioned officers are granted leave out of India:—4th Dragoon Guards.—Lieutenant E. F. Holden, for six months, on medical certificate. 1st Battalion Devonshire Regiment.—Captain R. J. H. Parlby, for six months, on private affairs. Captain T. McKay 40th Pathans, furlough for one year and six months.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

OCTOBER 24.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
Continent or Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted.
China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted. Via Bhamo, perfect.
Africa.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, interrupted. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Line Saigon Bangkok interrupted.
Cable Cadiz Teneriffe interrupted. Telegrams for Senegal and Canaries can be sent Via Lisbon St. Vincent, pages 64 and 70 of the Inland Telegraph Guide. Mails for Teneriffe leave Cadiz 3rd, 18th, and 30th each month.
Amoor route interrupted near Khabarowka.
Cable Maranham Para interrupted.
Bhamo route to China right.
Madagascar and Reunion mail closes at Zanzibar noon 30th instant.

Londoners will be particularly interested in M. Alphonse Daudet's new book, which will see the light very shortly. In "Soutien de Famille," as the book is to be named, M. Daudet has turned to account some of his London experiences last spring.—M. Paul Bourget, also, whose "Outre-Mer" was lately reviewed in this page, has produced a new book, "L'Idylle Tragique," which is expected in a week or two.—Francois Coppee, who is so much more successful as a poet and playwright than story-writer, is, we hear, at work on a new novel.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Oct. 11.

The Turkish situation remains in a critical condition, but there are signs that we are approaching the end, and doubtless before this letter reaches Bombay some decisive action on the part of the Sublime Porte or on that of the Powers will be taken. It is generally recognised that the existing tension cannot last much longer. The apologists of Turkey wish us to believe that the conduct of the Armenians of Constantinople in instigating the dreadful scenes that recently occurred at Stamboul has alienated the sympathy of Europe; that those who felt pity for the Armenian subjects of the Sultan now think that they have brought all their trouble on themselves; and that public feeling has turned in favour of the Ottoman Government. That the opinion of foreign countries has been materially changed by the deplorable events in the Turkish capital I do not believe; the opinion of this country is not changed in the least, and why should it? Assuming that the Armenians did provoke the riots in Constantinople it does not affect the question as to the past, present and future condition of their co-religionists in Armenia. Then, again, it is said that the stories of the Sassun and other atrocities are proved to have been exaggerated. It is possible that some of the acts committed by the Turkish soldiery have been over-coloured; but it is paying the Governments of Russia, France and England a very poor compliment to suppose that they would have proceeded to the lengths they have if they had not satisfied themselves of the substantial truth of the allegations. It is now too late to raise pleas of the kind advanced this week by the zealous friends of Turkey. I have some grounds for saying that one reason why the Sultan has refused to afford satisfaction to the Powers is a personal one. His Majesty is oppressed with the not unnatural fear that if he complies with their demands the effect may be to lose him his throne. He thinks that the result of surrender might be to raise a Palace intrigue against him, ending with his deposition. A Turkish monarch has always to guard against this fate, and the reigning Sultan has special reasons to remember that tremendous as may be his power it is easier to depose a sovereign in Turkey than it is in some countries. Another cause for anxiety to Abdul Hamid is the agitation that has sprung up among a section of his Mahommedan subjects under the title of the Ottoman Liberal Committee to extract better government from their rulers. This movement apart from the bearing it may have on the Armenian difficulty will be watched with great interest.

Under the heading "My Mission to the United States 1881-1889" Lord Sackville has published a pamphlet which is calculated to create a sensation on both sides of the Atlantic when the contents of the *brochure* become generally known. Although it has been written "for private circulation only" Mr. Labouchere had a notice about it in *Truth* on Wednesday, and a Dublin newspaper yesterday published a summary extending to nearly a column and a-half. This will no doubt be cabled to the New York journals, and we may expect before many hours pass to learn that they are in a state of wild indignation, compared with which their patriotic outpourings respecting the baseness of Lord Dunraven will no doubt seem trivial. That Lord Sackville should still feel sore at the abrupt manner in which his career as a diplomatist terminated is only natural, but would it not have been wiser of him to let sleeping dogs lie, especially as so long a period comparatively speaking has elapsed since the events he describes? Having possessed his soul in patience for the space of six years surely he could have resisted the impulse to rush into print. Unless Lord Sackville is a more simple man than from his experience he ought to be he could hardly expect that his pamphlet would not become public property almost as soon as it issued from the press. The object in view is to show up, to use a colloquial expression, the gentleman who at present is accredited to this country as American Ambassador and who has established such a great reputation as a post-prandial speaker. I think that many of Lord Sackville's friends will regret that he did not before deciding to revive a bitter and unpleasant controversy re-peruse Bacon's admirable essay on anger. "In all refrainings of anger," says that great philosopher, "it is the best remedy to win time and to make a man's self believe that the opportunity of revenge is not yet come, but that he foresees a time for it, and so to still himself in the meantime and reserve it." *Truth*, though it maintains that Mr. Bayard was "immeasurably more discourteous and injudicious in his behaviour," seems to doubt whether it is courteous or judicious for Lord Sackville to make this attack when his opponent is American Ambassador in London. Lord Sackville would reply that it is because of Mr. Bayard's present position he has taken action. The circumstances connected with his return to England from Washington will be fresh in the recollection of your readers. Just before the election that was to decide whether Mr. Cleveland was to be re-elected President, some man in California pretending to be an Englishman wrote to the British Minister how he should vote if he were a member of the electoral college. Out of good nature, and believing in the *bona-fides* of his correspondent, Lord Sackville, or, as he then was, Sir Sackville West, sent the desired answer. Everyone will remember the outcry that followed the publication in a New York journal of our Minister's indiscreet but innocent letter. Although Sir Sackville West had been led into a trap by one of the dirtiest and most despicable election tricks that have ever been played even in America, Mr. Bayard failing to induce the British Government to recall their representative, adopted the extreme course of handing him his papers. Sir Sackville West, as he was obliged to do, returned to England, and some of our American friends made merry over the fact that uncle Sam had once more twisted the tail of the British lion. Lord Sackville seems to hold that Mr. Bayard is "unworthy of filling the high and dignified post he occupies," and that if the British Government was mindful of its own honour it would have absolutely refused to receive him as ambassador. Incidentally Lord Sackville mentions that at the time of the execution of the Phœnix Park murderers, the then Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Earl Granville, intimated to the United States Government that it was desirable to afford special protection to her Majesty's Minister. Lord Granville acted, it would appear, upon information from the Viceroy of Ireland, Lord Spencer. Lord Sackville, who, strange to say, knew nothing then of this warning, was invited to spend a few days in the President's yacht on the James river. He remained on the yacht ten days, until in fact the feeling aroused by the the executions had calmed down, but was told while on the cruise why he had been invited. The Irish journal, whose London representative says he has seen the pamphlet, assumes that Lord Sackville's object in relating this incident "is to convey the impression that the United States Government was afraid it would incur unpopularity that might affect its electioneering prospects if the protection suggested were accorded to him in the ordinary way." The suggestion, even if true, is not very necessary. Americans are quite capable of putting their own interpretation on Lord Sackville's words, and at this moment many nimble pens on the other side of the Atlantic are doubtless engaged in crossing the ex-Minister's t's.

When the powerful syndicate that has given us the most attractive exhibition we have had in London since the "Colinderies" was formed, the idea was that there should be a complete change of programme every year; but the directors, I hear, are so satisfied with the continued popularity of their present effort that it is to be repeated in 1896. I do not think they will have cause to regret the decision arrived at. The opportunity will be taken to add very considerably to the exhibits brought together by the Society for the Encouragement of Indian Art, and I have no doubt that the exceedingly interesting collection of relics and memorials of the East India Company, which forms so admirable a feature of the Exhibition at Earl's Court, will be supplemented by further loans. Considering that this department was an after-thought, and that it was organized in a great hurry, it is surprising that the committee have done so well, but in the spring we may hope to see a still better display. The oil portrait of Sir Thomas Smythe, the first Governor of the Company, sent to the Exhibition by the Worshipful Company of Skinners, suggests that special steps should be taken before the re-opening next year to procure as many portraits as they can of the rulers of the Company. If the committee were only able to obtain portraits of various chairmen of the Company they would greatly enhance the value from an historical point of the unique contents of the gallery. I venture to throw out this hint to Sir George Birdwood, with whom the idea of the collection originated, and who has with characteristic energy exerted himself to make it the success it is. On Tuesday afternoon the Press were offered special facilities for making a closer examination than is possible on ordinary days owing to the crowds of visitors. Sir George was present himself to point out the more important exhibits, and he had the assistance of one or two members of the committee as well as the energetic honorary secretary, Mr. William Foster, of the India Office, and Mr. B. J. Rose, of the same department. The articles shown number between five and six hundred, and include portraits of Warren Hastings and many other distinguished men who served the Company in one capacity or another, paintings of military and naval operations, Hailebury photographs, arms (the swords of honour that the grateful Company conferred on the soldiers who distinguished themselves in our earlier wars in the East attracted great notice) medals, models, and silver articles, among them being a set of four silver candlesticks presented to the Skinners Company by the New East India Company about the year 1700. The meetings of the New East India Company were for a long period held in the Skinners' Hall, and it is presumed that the gift was intended as an acknowledgment of the accommodation thus afforded. The India Office contributes a large number of the exhibits, including the Charter of Charles II. granted in 1661; letter of James I. to the Shah of Persia, dated February 14, 1622, recently presented to the Secretary of State by the Dutch Royal Society of Antiquaries; the Charter of James I., the document ceding Bombay to the English, 27th March, 1668; grant of arms to the New (English) Company 13th October, 1698, Petition to Oliver Cromwell (1657) from the East India Merchants for the despatch of ships to St. Helena to protect homewards bound vessels from the Spanish privateers; warrant from the Lord Protector (1655) autograph letter from Lord Clive (1761). Mr. James Douglas, of Bombay, sends two specimens of original East India Company's paper of 1678-9 with Sir John Child's signatures. I am told that Mr. Douglas is desirous of finding a purchaser for these historically valuable documents. Why should not the Government buy them to add to the far too scarce collection of Company's records in the India Office? The expenditure would not embarrass Sir James Westland in the preparation of his next Budget or imperil the stability of Lord Salisbury's Government. Among the portraits is one of the celebrated Mr. Malthus, author of the famous "Essay on the Principle of Population," and who, it is sometimes forgotten, was for nearly thirty years Professor of History and Political Economy at Hailebury.

Are we to have a new Poet Laureate after all? Many persons thought that on this neutral subject her Majesty's present advisers would not feel bound to reverse the policy of their predecessors, but the assumption was wrong, if we are to believe the *Daily News*. That journal does not it is true go so far as to tell us the name of the genius on whom the laurel is to be conferred, but says that Tennyson's successor has been found in the ranks of journalism. Everybody is asking whether it is Sir Edwin Arnold or Mr. Alfred Austin? If political reasons have had weight, and in the circumstances I do not see why they should not, the coming Laureate should be Mr. Austin. Years before Tennyson crossed the bar I was told by one of Mr. Austin's friends that the author of "Fortunatus the Pessimist" and the writer of a good many leading articles in the *Standard* considered that he had the greatest claim to follow the noble man who passed away just three years ago. It is true that my informant smiled in a peculiar sort of manner, but he is a bit of a rhymer himself, and poets, like inferior mortals, are not absolutely free from the "vilest art"—jealousy. The post of the Liberal party (if I may so describe him), Sir Lewis Morris, was given a knighthood in the hope that it would console him, and he has magnanimously been telling an interviewer what pleasure he has received "in hearing" that it "has come at last." "It is," he says, "better to have somebody than nobody." I do not think the public are inclined to agree with Sir Lewis Morris. Their feeling seems to be that it would be better if we cannot have one person (and that is apparently impossible) to have nobody or as I might put it a nobody. Let us hope that the *Daily News*, which is not usually the paper to which Lord Salisbury communicates his best pieces of news, has been misinformed. *Poet nascitur, non fit.* Perhaps the next generation may be richer in this respect than the present.

Over the signature "Horace Bell" the *Times* publishes a letter directing attention to the want of better harbour accommodation in India. "Between Calcutta, in the Bay of Bengal, and Karachi, on the Arabian Sea, we have" he says "a seaboard, or, in round figures, say, 2,500 miles, and yet in all this distance how many ports have we in our own territory at which an ocean-going vessel can load alongside in all weathers? The answer must be one—*viz.*, Bombay; for Madras, with all the money spent on it, is nothing better than an imperfectly protected roadstead, from which vessels must put to sea at the first signs of a coming cyclonic storm." He suggests the construction of a well-sheltered harbour and dock at Vizagapatam. He makes the complaint one so often hears from Indian civilians, that your public works policy is generally inadequate, and too often unstatesmanlike. The day before this letter appeared I happened to be talking on this subject with a retired civilian whose name is known all over India. He positively assured me that while the higher authorities patted on the back any official who interested himself particularly in agriculture, they actually discouraged district officers from doing anything to improve the industrial condition of the Peninsula. Is this true?

East Anglia, usually the sleepy hollow of these isles, has been coming forward a little lately, and all sorts of congresses are being held, in it peaceful districts. Last year the Trade Unionists met at Norwich. A few weeks ago the British Association held high festival at Ipswich and now the Church Congress is in session at the Norfolk capital. As might be expected, the question of the reunion of Christendom, which everybody talks about and nobody believes in, has been a great deal discussed, but so far the proceedings cannot be described as very lively, and there is a marked absence of the men of light and leading in the ecclesiastical world. The topics selected for debate are sufficiently varied, but I am rather surprised to find no one has called attention to the Sunday question—I refer to the development of Sunday concerts, lectures, etc. Here in London the movement for bringing about what is called a "rational Sunday" has received a great impetus by the enterprise of the owners of the great concert hall erected about three years ago near the Langham Hotel. This huge building holds over 2,000 persons, and hundreds were unable to obtain admittance. To avoid a prosecution a number of seats are free; for the rest sixpence, one shilling and sixpence, and two shillings are charged. Sims Reeves, who has suddenly become very energetic, is one of the attractions, and I daresay many persons who are too young to have known him in his prime attend merely for the sake of saying they have seen the great English tenor. His voice retains some of its old charm, but only some, and the effect of these reappearances on those who knew the Sims Reeves of old is, I must say, rather painful. It is calculated that no less than 10,000 persons assisted at various concerts last Sunday in the Metropolis. If this sort of thing continues the congregations in our places of worship must be diminished. At the same time I doubt if we are any nearer the opening of museums and picture galleries on Sunday than we were five years ago.

The coachman of a former distinguished and scholarly member of the Bombay Government is advertising in the papers for a new situation. Among other qualifications enumerated in his advertisement is that he is "intellectual!" Who drives fat oxen should himself be fat. Who drives the pair-horse carriage of a retired Anglo-Indian official justly celebrated for his intellectual powers should himself, I suppose, be intellectual. Here is a great opportunity for any big-wig who may be on the point of returning home, and is in want of a real treasure.

Mr. D. J. A. Campbell, Deputy Commissioner, now acting as Commissioner of the Arakan Division of Burma, joins the Central Provinces Commission permanently.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 11TH OCTOBER.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Caledonia, Captain W. B. Andrews, arrived in harbour, yesterday morning, at 11 o'clock, from London, with the English mails of the 11th instant. She left Aden on Sunday, the 20th instant, at 11 a.m., and for the first part she had light south-westerly winds and fine weather between 55° and 66° E. longitude It then became very unsettled, the barometer falling 29·80 and wind north to south-east, very hot, and squally with rain, then cooler and strong south-east, and squally till near Bombay. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Anderson, Miss
Abraham, Miss
Alexander, Mrs
Adamson, Mr H
Barrett, Miss
Boys, Miss
Bostock, Miss
Bayliss, Capt
Bailey, Rev T G
Brackenbury, Col and Mrs
Billing, Mr
Bingham, Mrs
Bigg-Wither, Mrs
Bullock, Miss
Barker, Mrs C
Barrett, Mr, Mrs and child
Brown, Mr T
Barry, Miss
Bridgeman, Mr F
Brown, Miss and sister
Beane, Miss
Brown, Miss
Block, Capt.
Browne, Mr H M
Burt, Mrs
Buchanan, Mrs
Boville, Mr H
Barlow, Miss
Bagshawe, Miss
Budden, Mrs. Miss and 2 children
Barr, Mrs
Chesney, Mr and Mrs G and child
Carew, Mr A
Crosthwaite, Mr, Mrs; and Miss
Colin, Mrs G
Compton, Mr and Miss W
Cowie, Capt and Mrs
Coutts, Miss E
Coutts, Miss
Cave, Mrs H
Colvin, Mrs
Campbell, Miss C
Combe, Miss
Coates, Dr and Miss
Campbell, Mr G
Cosser, Mrs 3 daughters and child
Craik, Mr and Mrs
Davis, Mr and Mrs
Dixon, Mr, Mrs and child
Dess, Mrs J
Deacon, Miss
Duperier, Major and Mrs
Downs, Mr
Dunlop, Mr
Elge, Miss
Evans, Mr and Mrs
Evans, Lady, 4 daughters and 2 sons
Elliott, Mr N
Fallon, Miss
Frost, Mr H
Ford, Mr J
Franks, Capt
Farquhar, Miss
Forbes, Mr
Groves, Mr and Mrs
Greaves, Miss
Glover, Miss F
Gracey, Mrs, sister and two infants
Gardiner, Mr
Garratt, Mrs and infant
Gollan, Mr and Mrs
Gooch, Miss
Healy, Miss
Heyman, Mrs and infant
Hotham, Mrs J
Hopkins, Mr and infant
Holloway, Miss
Hope, Miss E
Hay, Capt
Hutchinson, Mrs and child
Howell, Miss
Holford, Mr
Herron, Mr
Hogan, Mrs
Hogan, Mrs
Henson, Miss
Harding, two Misses
Hudson, Sir W B and Lady
Helton, Mr, Mrs and two Misses
Hamilton, Mrs
Halium, Mr E
Horne, Miss
Harrison, Mr A
Heyman, Mrs
Isabel, Sister
Ina, Sister
Jones, Mrs S and infant
James, Mr H
Jones, Mrs and Miss N
Johnston, Capt and infant
Johnston, Capt and Mrs
Jackson, Mr W
Jennings, Major and Mrs
Kensington, Mrs and infant
Kesting, Miss
Kennedy, Mrs and child
Landon, Miss
Lyon, Mr and Mrs
Laurie, Mrs L and infant
Leitch, Miss
Laidlaw, Mr, Mrs and 6 daughters
Long, Mrs H and infant
Lys, Miss
Lake, Mrs and 2 infants
Lane, Miss
Leahy, Mr
Lloyd, Capt
McNeill, Mr and Mrs J and child
Marshall, Miss
McIver, Miss
Meares, Mrs
McClelland, Mr and Mrs
Maxwell, Mrs A S
Massey, Mrs and Miss
Martin, Mr J
Moars, Miss
Monaughten, Mrs
Magrath, Miss L
Massey, Miss
Milward, Mr
Moncrieff, Mr
Moore, Miss
Morrison, Mr
Muriel-Browne, Lady
Nanson, Rev W
Owens, Major
Ovens, Mrs G and infant
Powlett, Mrs and Miss
Parry, Mrs
Parsons, Mrs E
Prevost, Mrs F
Padgett, Miss
Paterson, Miss
Phillips, Mr
Pfeiffin, Mr
Prowden, Col and Miss
Price, Lieut C
Rogers, Miss L
Reilly, Lieut-Col
Richards, Mrs
Robinson, Miss
Reed, Miss K
Ricketts, Mrs
Redding, Mr G R
Rowe, Mrs F
Russell, Mrs
Russell, Mrs and infant
Shenstone, Mr, Mrs and Miss F
Scott, Mr E
Snow, Mrs
Steel, Mrs C and infant
Sheldon, Miss
Stevenson, Miss
Sandeman, Col
Smith, Capt C
Seutz, Mr E
Smith, Miss C
Shaw, Miss
Stansfield, Mr and Mrs
Spedding, Mr
Stevenson, Miss J
Schneider, Capt
Tyrrell, Mrs
Tuck, Mr W
Trelawny, Mr and Miss
Tovey, Father
Thompson, Miss
Turnbull, Mr A
Thompson, Miss
Tulloch, Mr
Vandeyer, Capt
Verschoyle, Mr
Vakil, Miss A
Wilson, Mr M
White, Mr and Mrs
Weithrecht, Mrs
Winser, Mrs
Wood, Mrs and two infants
Wynne, Miss
Wilson, Mrs D
Whiffin, Mr
Williamson, Miss
Whitton, Miss
Wahiduddin, Miss
Whalley, Miss
Whowell, Mr
Walker, Mr and Mrs
Wemyss, Miss
Young, Mrs H
Yaxley, Mr
Zallow, Miss
Zimmerman, Mrs

FROM BRINDISI.

Aymer, Maj and Mrs H
Aker, Mr and Mrs
Adams, Mr, Mrs and Miss
Allarakia, Mr
Andrae, Mr
Abbott, Mr J
Beech, Mr and Mrs R
Bailey, Mr W C
Bell, Mr and Mrs J
Buckingham, Col
Beckett, Mr M P
Bewley, Mr
Bradley, Mr and Mrs
Burkett, Rev A J
Bond, Mr and Mrs T
Charles, Sur-Capt and Mrs
Collingridge, Mr,
Clifton, Mr C
Caddy, Dr J
Cotton, Mr J
Crofts, Surg-Major
Charrial, Mr
Dunn, Mr and Mrs G
Darrat, Mr and Mrs
Dallas, Capt
Fraustadt, Mr
Gibson, Mr
Green, Mr Venables
Greiz, Mr
Groves, Mr Barton
Glover, Mr C
Hall, Mr A J
Home, Mr, Mrs and child
Hartmann, Mr F
Herbert, Mr
Holmes, Mr W
Harington, Mr and Mrs
Hoey, Mr and Mrs
Holmwood, Mr and Mrs
Harley, Lieut-Col
Hazelgrove, Capt
Hamblin, Mr
Innes, Mr and Mrs
Ilschonkine, Mr and Mrs G
James, Mr and Mrs H
Jackson, Mr and Mrs
Johnston, Mr F
Kennedy, Mrs
Lake, Lieut-Col and Mrs
Leigard, Mr and Mrs
Lavers, Mr
Leventhorpe, Mr and Mrs
Leslie, Mr
Main, Maj and Mrs
Martin, Surg-Major
Madden, Mr
Mittemeyer, Mr
Marsden, Mr E
McEwan, Mr J
Martin, Col H
Moorag, Mr
Morris, Mr and Mrs
Nixon, Surg-Major and Mrs
Nelemias, Mr
Osburne, Mrs and infant
Oertal, Mr
Organe, Rev S
Oxlade, Mr
Payne, Mr and Mrs
Pollen, Capt S
Poynder, Sir J
Rangor, Mr
Reuss, Mr
Robson, Miss
Richards, Mr G
Roe, Rev R
Rix, Miss
Renwick, Mr
Rand, Mr A
Sharpe, C Mr
Sykes, Mr
Scott, Capt and Mrs
Stutz, Mr W
Sandilands, Mr
Scott, Mr J W
Sheridan, Mr and Mrs J
Thomas, Mr and Mrs W L
Thomas, Mr R
Turnbull, Mrs
Tipping, Mr Le
Wyatt, Mr A N
Weithrecht, Dr
Walker, Mrs A C
Wilmot, Capt and Mrs E
Winterbotham, Mrs
Wortable, Dr and Mrs
Waterfield, Mr G
Yate, Major

FROM ADEN.

O'Brien, Mr H
Schroff, Mr D

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, Oct. 11.

Although speeches have been made during the week by the Duke of Rutland and Lord Knutsford, and the Parnell anniversary has been marked by Dublin Nationalists in the usual way, domestic politics occupy a very small place in this week's news. Unless, indeed, the voluntary school problem must be reckoned a matter of politics. This question has entered very largely into the discussions of the Church Congress now in session at Norwich, though not to the exclusion of Reunion, Church Reform, Clerical Incomes, Biblical Criticism, and Socialism. The Bishop of Hereford, the Congregational Union, and Committees of the Unitarian Association and National Educational Association have all made themselves heard in opposition to the elementary education schemes which commend themselves generally to Churchmen. The Baptist Union is now in session, but has so far touched none of the subjects just mentioned except Reunion. In connexion with these ecclesiastical affairs we may mention Cardinal Vaughan's sermon on Signor Crispi's recent speech.

The National Temperance Congress last week discussed the Gothenburg licensing system, not altogether in a spirit favourable to the views expressed by Mr. Gladstone in a letter which was read to the Congress. Among other public gatherings this week have been those of the Royal Photographic Society, of the Toynbee-hall settlement—at which the Master of Balliol lectured on Abraham Lincoln—and of the Free Labour Association. Of the various pending disputes between capital and labour, that in which the Belfast shipbuilders are concerned appears to be the most serious, though disturbances are reported from Chester and Stalybridge.

The great scheme for a new avenue between Holborn and the Strand has failed to command a three-fourths majority in the London County Council, and has been shelved for the present year.

On the Turf, the two most important races of the week have been those for the Cesarewitch and the Duke of York's Stakes.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

Sir G. Cayley, Bart.; Hon. A. G. Fortescue; Deputy Surg.-Gen. R. W. Cockerill; Col. C. E. Stirling; Capt. E. S. Combe; Admiral Sir J. Drummond, G.C.B.; Mr. Andrew Montague; Mr. W. W. Story; Prof. Riley; Mrs. Frank Marshall.

A Brussels telegram reports that in a railway collision at Mousty, between Wavre and Ottignies on Sunday night (Oct. 6), eighteen persons were killed and 100 injured. M. Beernaert, President of the Chamber of Representatives, was in the train, but he escaped unhurt.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

The adjourned monthly meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held, yesterday afternoon, in the Municipal Hall, Mr. G. W. Roughton presiding. There were also present: Messrs. Ardasir Framji Unwalla, Badrudin Bin Abdulla Kur, Bhagwandas Narrotumdas, Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Dr. Thomas Blaney, Messrs. Bomanjee Pestonjee Master, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Dr. Dominick A. D'Monte, Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kashinathji, Messrs. Dinsha Edulji Wacha, Farduoji Nasserwanji Bisni, Fazulbhai Jumabhai Lalji, the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Messrs. Goolam Hoosein Allana, Hasambhai Visram

of the private lanes if the Corporation so desired. The lanes in question were lighted for fifteen years, and the Corporation should not now deprive the residents in the locality of this privilege.

The motion was carried, and the Corporation adjourned until Monday next.

THE SOCIAL CONFERENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The anti-social conference party of the capital of the Deccan has, hopelessly, gone mad, and its proceedings have now reached the climax of folly, mischief and notoriety. Hitherto the desire of the mischief-mongers was gratified by mere misrepresentations of the objects of the social conference, but now they have proceeded so far as to form a new committee of members from among themselves, and thus threaten the very existence of the social conference directly and that of the National Congress indirectly. In the commencement of this agitation much speculation was going on as to which party the Hon. Mr. Tilak would join, he being now the living god of the Poonaites, and also the circumstances being too trying for him. There were only two alternatives left for him: (1) to act up to his convictions with courage, which means, the immediate forfeiture of the cheap-earned popularity; or (2) to sacrifice his convictions at the altar of popularity. And he, as is natural, has chosen the latter alternative. It is a pity he has had to change his opinions too soon. Alas! such is the acting of the magic wand of a Council Hall on one's opinions. I quite sympathise with the hon. member. Under these circumstances an immediate change of the centre for the coming National Congress is absolutely necessary, and delay in this direction may bring on evil consequences. Satara has already offered, which is, of course, very creditable, and Bombay ought to have offered long ago. I hope now our Bombay leaders will not sleep over the matter, but take a brisk action when things are at this stage. Now is the time for our leaders to gird up their loins and come forward boldly and teach their brother leaders of Poona that what is lost by rash spirit and mischief can be gained by calm reasoning and sober judgment. Though the time is very short to change the centre and make other preparations, we need not despair of success so long as we have for our leaders such energetic men as Messrs. Mehta, Wacha, Dr. Bhalchandra, Yajnik, Sayani, and others. We should convene a public meeting here for this purpose, and communicate by wire the change of the centre to the Congress committees at different places. This will be the most fitting dose of medicine to the malady of arrogance of the Poona people. We must, indeed, congratulate ourselves that our leaders are averse to that rash spirit, mischief-making, abusive language, and, above all, arrogance, which are the heart and soul of Poona politics.—Yours, &c.,

Oct. 24. S.

B.—I hear Mr. Mehta is at Matheran, and he may be requested by wire to come here without delay.

FONSECA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am amazed to see "Fiat Justitia's" letter in your issue of this day, emblazoned as it is with pompous quotations from old Dr. Johnson and George Eliot, I am glad I can do without these two. I may be permitted to remind "Fiat Justitia" that wisdom sometimes comes from fools and folly from the wise. "Fiat Justitia" says "it is a pity that the writers of the correspondence that has appeared did not think well to affix their names to their letters. Had they done so we should then be in a position to know whether their advocacy of Fonseca's cause was quite disinterested and what weight we should attach to their representations." If this is so why has the Hon'ble "Fiat Justitia" not affixed his own name to his own letter that we could be in a position to know what weight to attach to his championship against Fonseca. From this it appears that "Fiat Justitia" is not a man who does what he preaches. It is altogether out of the question as to who has written the letters. It is necessary only to consider *what* they have written. The arguments of the writers must be weighed, and their names or position in life ought to have nothing to do in the matter. I can only console "Fiat Justitia" by telling him candidly that he is not the only one labouring under such delusive notions, and that even in very high quarters such notions prevail. Assuming that the letters that have appeared in your paper in favour of Fonseca are one and all of them from the pen of the condemned man himself, is that a reason why they should not be considered on their own intrinsic merits? In that case Fonseca has made a sad mistake in sending his petition to Government for according to "Fiat Justitia's" line of reasoning, the fiat would be that the petition be thrown into the waste-paper basket. We are told that Dr. Johnson advised his friend Boswell to clear his mind of cant. I really do not know why "Fiat Justitia" should not take this advice himself; of course, not because I have shown he is only a man to give advice to others. It is pleasing to see that "Fiat Justitia" can be chivalrous, but I may assure "Fiat Justitia" that whatever has been said by my humble self has been warranted. Whatever I have said of the Duarte family is entirely on the authority of evidence brought before the court, and if "Fiat Justitia" is not aware of such evidence it is his own fault. I have always confined myself to stern facts, and I never draw my conclusions from bazaar gup, women's gossip, and kitchen twaddle. I am glad "Fiat Justitia" has read Dr. Johnson and George Eliot, but I am sorry he has not understood them. I would, therefore, advise him to read them once more before he writes to you again.—Yours, &c., TRUTH.

THE NEW OBSERVATORY FOR MADRAS.

AT Kodaikanal on Monday morning Lord Wenlock laid the foundation-stone of a new observatory in an elevated spot two miles from Kodaikanal. A number of European ladies and gentlemen were present. Mr. Michie Smith, Government Astronomer, in giving an account of the observatory, said they were met to inaugurate a new departure of great importance in connection with the astronomical work which has been carried on at Madras for the past 103 years. That new departure they owed to the Report of the Famine Commission, which pointed out that there seemed to be sufficient evidence to indicate some connection between such solar phenomena as spots and terrestrial meteorological conditions, and urged their investigation in India. In consequence instruments were erected at Dehra Dun for taking daily photographs of the sun, and various attempts had been made to carry on actinometric measurements. Little progress was, however, made; and when orders were issued for the removal of the Survey of India offices to Calcutta, it was resolved to build a new observatory in some suitable position for carrying on the investigations of solar physics. After a series of observations Kodaikanal was chosen as the best place for astronomical work. The observatory proposed to be built was designed on a modest scale. At first work would be mainly confined to solar observation, but means would be provided for observations on stars and comets; but that would be subordinate to the solar work. That was only a beginning, and they felt justified in expecting that some one would come forward, as in other countries, to present the observatory with a telescope of sufficient power to enable the astronomer to take full advantages of the splendid situation, which was one of the best in the world. That observatory was being built by the Government of India, but it seemed most fitting that an Imperial observatory should be built in that Presidency, which had for more than a century recognised the claims of astronomy, and that the foundation-stone should be laid by one who during the whole term of his office had shown a sympathetic interest in the work of the Madras Observatory, the parent of all other astronomical institutions in India.

After laying the stone Lord Wenlock said that the ceremony marked an important episode in the history of astronomical observations in India. It had given him much pleasure to have been able to witness the laying of the foundation-stone of what he trusted would be one of the best stations for astronomical and other observations not only in India, but throughout the world. The old Madras Observatory would be removed to Kodaikanal, with its astronomical and other instruments, and he congratulated Kodaikanal on being able to house such an eminent scientific gentleman as Mr. Smith, to preside over that observatory, who he hoped would long be spared to carry on the most excellent work which he was so well qualified to perform. Though the intention of Government was to begin on a small scale, yet it was to be hoped that eventually the advantages of that situation would become apparent to all those interested in scientific observations throughout the world, inasmuch as that would be the centre and focus from which the most valuable scientific observations would be taken.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particulary valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet, and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lathers. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following Season Reports for the week ending 22nd October were published in yesterday's "Government Gazette."

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 21st, 8 feet 11 inches against 9 feet 11 inches on same date last year. Harvesting of kharif crops commenced. Preparations for rabi crops progressing. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Shikarpur.—Rabi operations general.

Hyderabad.—Rain 3 cents in one taluka. Kharif harvest progressing. Outturn more or less deficient in seven talukas.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Slight showers in the Jacobabad Taluka on 20th. Kharif harvesting general. Rabi sowings progressing. Fodder plentiful. Begari and Unhar cannals flowing.

Thar and Parkar.—Kharif yield in taluka Mirpur estimated at eight annas owing to deficient water-supply from Sind canals. Emigration from desert tracts continues.

Ahmedabad.—(For week ending 19th October 1895).—Reaping of bajri nearly completed; that of jowari in progress. Rice, pulse, til, cotton and other crops have suffered from insufficiency of rain. Agricultural stock in good condition. Fodder supply plentiful. Prices continue normal.

Panch Mahals.—Rain 3 cents in Dohad. Weather cloudy. Reaping of kharif and sowing of rabi crops progressing. Agricultural stock in good condition. Fodder supply ample.

Kaira.—(For week ending 19th October 1895).—One or two showers of rain required throughout the district, especially for rabi cultivation. Reaping of early crops continues. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock healthy.

Broach.—Rain for week maximum 1 inch 12 cents in A'mod, minimum 24 cents in Broach; for season maximum 27 inches 97 cents in Ankleswar, minimum 18 inches 87 cents in A'mod. Rain insufficient throughout all the talukas and urgently needed for cotton and rabi crops. Standing crops in fair condition. Sowing of winter jowari, til, wheat and grain in progress. Prospects and probable outturn of crops fair. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock fair.

Surat.—(For week ending 19th October 1895).—Reaping of inferior rice crop in progress. Standing crops in fair condition. The rain which fell on the 20th has done good to jowari and pulses. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good. Prices continue normal.

Khandesh.—Rain for week at Dhulia 18 cents, none elsewhere; for season at Dhulia 27 inches 77 cents, average in the district 23 inches 65 cents. Reaping of bajri and picking of cotton in progress. Rabi crops being sown. Standing crops good. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good. Prices continue normal.

Nasik.—(For week ending 21st October 1895).—Rain for week, maximum at Igatpuri 1 inch 48 cents, none at Kalvan; for season at Nasik 27 inches 87 cents. Harvesting of kharif crops in progress. Sowing of rabi crops well advanced and in some places almost complete. Prospects and probable outturn of crops fair. Condition of fodder supply and Agricultural stock fair. Prices of food-grains normal.

Colaba (Bombay).—Rain on 19th, 20th and 21st; total of week 1·35 inches: total to date 65·30, being 4·68 below average. Abnormal temperature 2° warm on 16th ond 18th, 3° warm on 17th, 1° cool on 19th, 7° cool on 20th, 2° cool on 21st and 'nil' on 22nd. Vapour in air excessive on 17th, 18th and 21st, normal on all other days. Wind normal from 16th to 18th and on 22nd; abnormal wind from south-east on 19th, from east-south-east on 20th and from east on 21st. Distant lightning on 16th, 17th, 21st and 22nd.

Thana.—Rain for week at Thana 1 inch 2 cents, for season 89 inches 92 cents; in talukas during week maximum at Bassein 1 inch 11 cents, minimum at Umbargaon 2 cents. Total rainfall insufficient in the Umbargaon Mahal. Reaping of early crops in progress. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good. Prices continue normal.

Kolaba.—Rain maximum 2 inches 50 cents at Roha, minimum 4 cents at Pen. Reaping commenced in places. Crops, fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Ratnagiri.—Slight rain everywhere, maximum 2 inches 90 cents at Devgad, minimum 17 cents at Dapoli. Reaping operations in progress. Fodder supply and agricultural prospects fair.

Poona.—Rain for week at Poona 4 inches 16 cents, for season 30 inches 39 cents; good rain during week throughout the district, maximum 4 inches 16 cents at Poona, minimum 76 cents at Junnar. Standing kharif crops doing well. Rabi sowing almost completed throughout the district. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good. Prices continue normal.

Ahmednagar.—Rain during week maximum 1 inch 85 cents at Karjat, minimum 6 cents at Shevgaon; for season maximum 33 inches 17 cents at Shevgaon. Crops in good condition. Sowing of rabi crops in progress. Bajri being reaped. Supply of fodder and condition of agricultural stock good. Prices generally steady.

Sholapur.—(For week ending 19th October 1895).—Rain for week at Sholapur 86, Barsi 20, Karmala 23, Pandharpur 70 and Malsiras 98 cents, at Madha 2 inches 8 cents, and Sangola 1 inch 10 cents; for season maximum at Barsi 36 inches 99 cents, minimum at Malsiras 24 inches 67 cents. Kharif crops in good condition. Sowing of rabi crops nearly completed. Young rabi crops doing well. Fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock fair. Slight rise in the price of jowari in the Barsi Taluka.

Satara.—Rain throughout the district, maximum 4 inches 75 cents at Satara, minimum 66 cents at Malcolmpet. Standing crops good. Rabi sowing nearly completed.

Bijapur.—Rain during the week at Bijapur 36 cents, Indi 20 cents; none in other talukas. Rain sufficient for the present. Standing crops good. Sowing of rabi crops progressing.

Belgaum.—Rain in the western talukas, varying from 52 cents at Chanagad to 1 inch 32 cents at Belgaum: in the eastern talukas 68 cents at Athni and and 42 cents at Chikodi; none elsewhere. Standing crops, fodder and agricultural stock in good condition. Kharif crops in ear. Rabi sowings in progress.

Dharwar.—Light rain in the Hubli, Kalghatgi and Kod talukas; none elsewhere. Standing crops good. Sowing of wheat, gram and late jola commenced.

Kanara.—Slight rain at all stations except Mundgod. Rice harvest continues on coast. Standing crops good. Garden crops and sugarcane thriving. Agricultural stock good.

Rajkot.—Watering of sugarcane and harvesting of bajri in progress. Reaping of jowari commenced in some places.

Wadhwan.—Early crops are being harvested. Sowing of wheat and gram in progress.

Baroda.—Rain during week 12 cents; total 28 inches 95 cents. Agricultural stock fair. Reaping of kharif crops in progress. Rice crops have suffered for want of rain. Sowing of rabi crops continues.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, OCTOBER 23.

10 p.m.	76·3

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24.

6 a.m.	76·2
10 a.m.	81·4
2 p.m.	84·5
4 p.m.	82·7

TENDERS for £4,000,000 New South Wales Government Three per Cent. stock were opened yesterday at the Bank of England. The applications amounted to £6,848,800, at prices varying from £99 10s. to £94 (the minimum). Tenders at £96 14s. will receive about 52 per cent. of the amount applied for, those above that price being allotted in full. The average price obtained for the stock is £96 18s. 3d.

REUTER'S correspondent at Coolgardie (Western Australia) telegraphs that a great fire, causing damage estimated at £250,000, occurred there on Oct. 8. It appears to have originated in Hinde's Chambers, Bailey-street, through the upsetting of a lamp, and the flames spreading rapidly to the adjoining buildings an entire block was destroyed before the conflagration was got under control.

THE military correspondent of the *Globe* says:—"If Mr. Spencer Wilkinson's new edition of 'the Brain of an Army,' contained nothing more interesting than the short essay which prefaces it, for that essay alone it would be worth reading. It treats of the proposals at present before the country for reorganisation of the War Office, and brings into prominence the weak points in the proposed changes in the status of the Commander-in-Chief. Undoubtedly the weak point in the suggested scheme is that which deprives the latter of his authority over the Adjutant-General and the Quartermaster-General as well as over the heads of some other military departments. In other words, the Staff at the headquarters of the Army is to be the Staff, not of the nominal Commander-in-Chief but of the Secretary of State, who is thus to be made the real Commander-in-Chief of the Army. If it were advisable, it is impossible that the Secretary of State can find time, in the intervals of Parliamentary, political, and economical, and legislative work, to take nearly the whole load of responsibility off the shoulders of the Commander-in-Chief. If the Commander-in-Chief is fitted for the high position he is to occupy, his authority and responsibility, properly delegated through the various grades, should be respected. A Committee or Council of war is not required. The Prince Consort was wise in his saying, 'When they appoint committees to decide, I give them up. No committee ever came to a sane executive decision yet.' 'General' Booth, in declining to form a Committee of Management for the Salvation Army, said, 'If Moses had been hampered with a committee, I am convinced that the Children of Israel would have been in the Wilderness at this moment.'"

THE SHAHZADA'S DEPARTURE.

TELEGRAPHING from Bostan, on Sunday, a correspondent says:—His Highness Nasr-Ullah Khan arrived here from Karachi at ten this morning, leaving at 11-15 for Chaman, where Sir James Browne, Agent to the Viceroy in Baluchistan, met him. The staff with Nasr-Ullah were Colonel Sir Adelbert Talbot, Political Agent, Sir Acquin Martin, Mercantile Agent, Mr. F. Martin, Surgeon-Major Leahy in medical charge, and also Mr. Blaker, Foreign Office Clerk, from Simla. The Afghan staff were Colonel Mahomed Hassan Khan, senior Sardar, Colonel, Mahomed Akram Khan, brother-in-law of the Amir, Colonel Ghulam Rahul Khan, Afghan Envoy at Simla, and the Kotwal of Kabul. The retinue consisted of ninety, with ten cavalry, and ten infantry. The energetic and obliging District Superintendent, Mr. Hawkes, though anxious to recover time, was requested to halt the train at Yaru, where his Highness was provided with a red cloth covered seat on the engine, the same used by the present Viceroy in similar circumstances. At the first bridge beyond Yaru the engine was stopped, its eccentric being hot; the same engine having come through from Karachi.

His Highness' luggage, on which both he and the Amir are reported to set much store, was run through the dead of night, leaving Sibi at noon yesterday and reaching Chaman at six this morning. At Sayid Hamed our visitor left the engine for his carriage. The train reached Chaman at ten. Awaiting its arrival on the platform were Sir James Browne, and General Galbraith, Commanding the Quetta District, with their staff. The Prince's behaviour on this occasion was worthy of his reputation, for he sat for nearly ten minutes in the carriage after the train stopped, his back turned, knowing the representative of the Queen-Empress was standing within ten paces, waiting to receive him. One may hazard a surmise that a few moments longer would have sufficed, for Sir James to have ordered the guard-of-honour's departure. Fortunately under the softening influence of the excellent lunch provided by that distinguished disciple of Brilat Savarin, Mr. Hamid Bux, coupled with the benign smile and manly dignity of Sir James, the Shahzada occasionally condescended to unbend. His inspection of the guard-of-honour of the 24th Baluchistan Regiment before lunch was studiedly rude, for he went along the front rank with eyes carefully averted lest the light of his countenance should prove too great an honour. All the arrangements had been excellently made by Mr. Le Mesurier, Political Agent in Khelat, who preceded Sir James to Chaman. Three large tables in a marquee were prepared. At the head of the first sat the Viceroy's Agent, Nasr-Ullah on his right, Colonel Pearson, Commanding the 24th Baluchistan Regiment on his left, also Colonel Talbot, Messrs. Melville and Spence, Political Agent, and acting 1st Assistant, respectively, besides the three Senior Afghan staff officers before mentioned. Lunch lasted over an hour. When a start was made on horseback for the frontier Nasr-Ullah was dressed in handsome scarlet knickerbockers and frock coat richly embroidered, a German shaped cap of Astrachan, quite an innovation in Kandahar, from Kater or Hawkes. A pair of Bartley's best, with the light blue sash of the order presented by his father, completed his personal covering, whilst an enormous wadded saddle on a sky blue cloth did its best to give comfort to a figure which, though improved, showed unmistakeable signs of constitutional weakness. He was well, if not enthusiastically, received by the people come to meet him. His immediate attendants were 20 Barakzais, the royal body guard; besides these 20 Usbegs or Turkoman cavalry, with enormous bashies, and 50 infantry, mainly consisting of Ghilzais of antique appearance and moderate physique, alone had been permitted to cross the border. A service troop of our own 7th Bombay Lancers accompanied Sir James and the guest to the frontier. At his Highness' request he was shown over the fort, possibly to learn how improvements may be brought about in the line of forts the Amir is reported to be intending building on the Afghan side of the border. It is stated on supposition that Gullistan, meaning the garden of roses, was so-called from possessing neither tree nor flower, and Bostan meaning garden from its desert-like character.

The Shahzada was received by numerous salutes from four mountain guns. I lost count at 21. They were well served. Each gun is carried in four pieces on four powerful ponies. Cavalry in crimson were drawn up south of the marquees and cavalry in blue with many colours in the centre: the rest on the left of the guns facing the tents. The force consisted of some 400 of all arms. With Colonel Talbot the Prince inspected the blue cavalry, which regiment is distinguished by every man wearing a similar hat, quite an unusual proceeding in the Afghan army. Even this regiment carried carbines in all and every place, reminding one of Marius in *Nemesis*, whilst their swords were buried in their scabbards. The infantry were armed with Martini Henrys. The end of lunch was the signal for this sprig of royalty to part with his English protectors. Before wishing them good-bye he addressed his people from the tent, telling them how he felt the cold in his bones after getting in the Red Sea. In bidding adieu to Sir James the Prince had enough good English to thank him, but he did not reach the edge of his carpet any more than he rose when the officers were presented to him at Chaman. To Colonel Talbot, who remained behind for a short time, he expressed a wish that his thanks might be conveyed to the Viceroy for the trouble taken to make him comfortable on his journey to and from England. Sir A. Martin's brother accompanies the Shazada to Kandahar, starting to-night for Boldak, the first Afghan station, where they will sleep. The Prince expresses a wish for closer acquaintance with Kandahar, where he remains pending the Amir's orders, but he probably shortly proceeds to Kabul to again return to Kandahar. Sir A. Talbot, Sir A. Martin and Dr. Leahy reached Quetta with Sir James and General Galbraith on the morning of the 21st. Colonel Talbot wishes to reach Simla before the departure of the Viceroy.

A great change in the Prince is reported since visiting England. He now dresses in a black suit, frock coat shiny hat, white tie and spectacles, and indeed looks quite a gentleman. He impresses one with a sense of his self-possession and thoughtful temperament. He knows what he is doing, and it is impossible to ascribe any of his faults to shyness or ignorance, but rather to a self-constituted claim to be considered the Light of Asia.

UNDELIVERED LETTERS.

THE following is a list of Unclaimed Letters lying at the Bombay General Post Office:—

Andrade, T H De	Guyther, H T	Nadam Badam Ramkapor
Ayodhya Dass, Babu	Hogarth, Mrs	Nell, W J
Abdul Gani	Handy, A, Corpl	Noble, G S J
Baptista, A De	Hill, J G	Oktoke
Bercowitch, R, Master	Herbert, Mrs	O'Neill, A R
Bevilla, F G	Hanson, E, Miss	O'Connor, M
Bayley, C	Hopkirk, W Chas	O'Zanne, Rev J D
Brimo, J G	Harustin, S	Palomino, Lino do Conta
Brimo, A	Hanton, S E, Miss	Prosser, W, Band Master
Bachmann, A	Hillier, J T	Purvis, J E, Mrs
Blake, Major	Hanson, B A	Parmanand
Bala Coomarswamey Guru	Hill, M	Plunkett, W S
Brien, A C	James Ker, A	Paul, L
Byrne, A J	Jennings, W H	Rodan, H H
Bromehle, Leix	Jacobshon, C	Rogers, Miss
Cards, F	Jost, Emil	Rowell, S
Coles, A W	Jameson, M E	Riquehairy, R, Madam
Charles, White & Co	Kapadia, R R	Russell, W, Master
Countlia, Nainna	Koffer, Hermann	Robertson, E
Cowie, Capt C H	Keith, T, Col	Rowhotham, Mrs
Campbell, Col Lorne	Koopepy, W	Richardson, E
Cooke, E J	Knapp, C C B	Rogers, E
DeSouza, Miss Mary	Krishnaram, B	Shepard, E
Duke, A L, Mrs	Klayman, Z	Sharp, T Pte
D'Cruz, R	Laurie, H E	Sheik Esmail
Dawson, W C	Lestie, G, Lt-Genl	Stack, H H, Capt
Dawer, P F	Ladwick, A S	Schmidt, E
De Laime, E	Leonard, G, Prof	Stewart, R, Capt
Diss, John	Langman, A	Tuback, M M
Dorman, R P	Leicester, Mrs	Taylor, A J
Durant, H, Mrs	Lawrence, H, Mrs	Taylor, S, Mrs
Desveaux, B	Mc[illegible]	Thompson, Jas
Eckert, R M	Mc[illegible]	Vieyra, F
Eyre, H E, Genl	Mc[illegible]	Wright, L, Miss
Emily, Mrs	Mc[illegible]	William, Mr
Estaiz, A M del	Mc[illegible]	Weylandt, Otto Mrs
Fagan, Mrs	Mc[illegible]	Walker, D P
Fraser, E, Mrs	Mc[illegible]	Walting, G W
Fry, H W	Mc[illegible]	Wynne, T R
Gort, A Th	Mc[illegible]	Wiloox, W
Grunway, A	Mc[illegible]	Williams, A H

	Moguappah, B	
	Newman, Mrs	
	Patel	
	McKenzie, F	
	Murdoz, J D V	
	Melachrino, O	
	McDermott, Capt	
	Moses, E	
	Mahomed Ellias Ahmed Molvi	
	Molachowski, A Von	
	Mogurappah, B	
	Newman, Mrs	

A CHARGE having been made in Berlin by political opponents against Dr. von Boetticher, the Imperial Home Secretary, that he had borrowed large sums of money, which he would never be able to repay, from prominent bankers at a time when banking reforms were imminent, a statement, signed by all the members of the Ministry, was published in the *Imperial Gazette*, on October 9, showing the accusation to be completely without foundation.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a Chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allay all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

THE SITUATION IN THE FAR EAST.

Rome, Oct. 4 ("Standard").—The "Osservatore," in anarticle on the prompt satisfaction given by China to the ultimatum of England, says the latter Power has shown Europe that timely energy can conquer even the traditional tardiness of Chinese diplomacy. It sees advantages to all Europeans in this step, which will certainly render massacres and outrages against foreigners more rare. It thinks, in view of the common action of France, Russia, and Germany in the Far East, that, besides the laudable object of protecting British missionaries, the Foreign Office had other motives for energetic action by way of reminding China of the deference which must now especially be shown to England. The "Tribuna" hears from Berlin that steps are being prepared by the Continental Powers of Europe to destroy the ascendency of England in China and Japan. Several Italian provincial papers of a certain importance profess to consider the situation in the Far East as extremely serious.

Shanghai, Oct. 6 ("Times").—The Viceroy of Nankin has declined to receive Vice-Admiral Buller, pleading that he is ill. The British ships have left Nankin. The commission of inquiry at Ku-cheng has come to a deadlock. Disgust is felt at the Viceroy's obstinacy. The British warships "Archer" and "Undaunted" have arrived at Foochow, whither also Vice-Consul Allen has returned.

Hong Kong, Oct. 5 ("Reuter").—Vice-Consul Allen is about to proceed to Pekin with despatches for Sir Nicholas O'Conor, the British Minister, explaining the hopelessness of the situation, and the uselessness of continuing the inquiry at Kucheng. The investigation into the massacres is, in fact, no better than a judicial farce, the foreign and the Chinese commissioners being hopelessly at loggerheads. The Prefect of Ku-cheng left to-day for Foochow.

Pekin, Oct. 9 ("Reuter").—Ching Chang, formerly Secretary of Legation in Paris, has been appointed Minister to France. Hitherto one Minister has represented China both in Paris and London. Separate Legations have now been established.

FRENCH JUBILATION.

Father Cottin, superintendent of Chinese missions at the French Foreign Mission Society, has been interviewed in Paris by a representative of a morning newspaper. Father Cottin lived fifteen years in China. From his interesting statements we cite the following:—

The telegrams have announced that the English have received satisfaction. We, on the other hand, have received a laconic despatch from our superintendent in Shansi consisting of the two Latin words, "Lites compositæ." We are, therefore, at ease, although we naturally do not yet know exactly what indemnity has been granted to us. Our Minister in Pekin has conducted this whole business admirably. He is a man of energy and talent.

As regards French influence in China, it was preponderant before recent events; it will be still more so now. On the contrary, English influence will have nothing to gain in the present intervention. The Chinese look upon the English missionaries as traders and not as "hommes de foi," which, to the educated Chinese, makes an enormous difference. The influence of our missionaries is entirely due to the fact that pagans themselves respect in them the profound faith and the conviction which braves martyrdom. Franceon the south and Russia on the north are the two European peoples with which China reckons. In spite of her ships England has, and will have, only a relatively slight influence in the Middle-Empire. Thus far the only important means of influence possessed by the English is their schools of foreign languages. . . . The people do not read, and their opinion is formed by the upper classes. This is why the influence of the Viceroy and of a few mandarins was enough in Szechuan to provoke these disorders. But at the present moment the great majority of the educated class know that the intervention of France brought about the end of the war. It is not the same in the case of the Chinese loan. The Government carefully conceals its need of money.—

Never has our situation been better; never have our interests been better defended. M. Gerard has succeeded in establishing new consulates, which is in itself of considerable importance. France and Russia, supported by each other—and in this case it may be said to be especially Russia that leans upon France—hold China by the north and the south. English influence can make itself felt only in the provinces bordering on the sea.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 9 ("Reuter").—The following telegram is published by the "Novoe Vremya" from Blagovestchensk:—

"Advices received here from Japan state that the Anti-European Party are agitating energetically against the decision of the Japanese Government to evacuate Liao-Tung at an early date. They insist upon the strengthening of the army of occupation and of the fleet, and declare that political complications must ensue in the event of the peninsula being evacuated."

GERMANY AND CHINA

Berlin, Oct. 4 ("Reuter").—The "Post" learns that as the result of the representations made by the German Ministry at Pekin regarding the attack on the German mission station at Moilin, the Government have promised the punishment of the guilty and the payment of an indemnity. They have also dispatched a general with a body of troops to Moilim to restore order.

Berlin, Oct. 6 ("Times").—The Chinese Government has now agreed to pay compensation to Germany for the plundering of the mission station at Swatan, and has dispatched a general and troops to restore order at that place. The German Consul-General at Shanghai has concluded an agreement with the Chinese Government for a Crown concession to Germany at Hankow. This is the first concession of a territorial character made by China to Germany, but it is hoped that the negotiations which are being carried on for a similar concession in Tientsin will be successful. The "Cologne Gazette" remarks that this piece of news is especially important, because German trade and commerce in the above-mentioned treaty ports have hitherto been obstructed by the envy of the English, who, for instance, refused to grant a German subject permission to erect a warehouse on the British concession in Hankow.

Referring to the bit of territory granted by China to Germany, the "Kolnische" remarks that "Hankow is the first German Crown concession in China." It adds: "It is to be hoped that the negotiations for the acquisition of an exclusively German strip of territory at Tientsin will be successful. We have already pointed out that German trade and intercourse in those two treaty ports were hampered by the envy of the English inhabitants, which found vent in all kinds of petty chicanery. For instance, a German was not allowed to acquire land in the English concession at Hankow for the erection of business edifices. Such vexatious doings are at an end now that Dr. Stubel, the German Consul-General at Shanghai, has succeeded in acquiring a piece of German territory."

ENGLAND, FRANCE, AND THE ME-KONG.

The Paris correspondent of the "Times" wrote on Oct. 6:—M. Pavie, the French Minister in Siam, arrived yesterday by the Oxus at Marseilles. He may be expected to come on immediately to Paris, for M. Hanotaux is no doubt as eager to communicate with him as the English Foreign Office is to know the attitude which will be taken by the Government in face as a result of the documents and data which M. Pavie will be able to place before it. It is believed here that Lord Salisbury hopes still further to complicate the question of the buffer State by wresting from China at the present juncture some concession which would nullify the results of the Franco-Chinese agreement fixing the north-western boundary of Tonquin up to the Me-kong. But France takes her stand firmly upon that treaty and upon her treaty with Siam, by which she obtained the left bank of that river. It is held that China has no longer anything that she can legitimately say or do in this matter.

RUSSIA AND THE FAR EAST.

The Vienna correspondent of the "Times" hears on good authority that the Russian Government is planning a line of fast steamers between Shanghai and Vladivostock in connection with the Trans-Siberian Railway.

CRITICAL POSITION BETWEEN ENGLAND AND CHINA.

The London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" wrote to his paper on Tuesday:—

In spite of the submission of China in regard to the Chengtu demands of the British Government, it is felt in official circles that the relations between the two countries are in a very critical state, and this not wholly because of the ignorance, obstinacy, and bad faith of the Chinese authorities. The Kucheng affair, if the Chinese preserve their past attitude, will undoubtedly lead to another Ultimatum of perhaps a more stringent character than the last. The question has been asked—What would be the consequences assuming that the Chinese refused to accede to the Ultimatum? I am able to say that this point had been carefully considered by the authorities in London, who were quite resolved to stretch out their hands no farther than they could grasp, and that the British naval and military authorities had instructions to begin reprisals against China when the period fixed in the Ultimatum had expired. What special form these reprisals would take would naturally depend on circumstances and on the views of the British admiral; but one very startling blow, at least, was intended, of which, as we are not yet through the wood, the less that is said just now the better. In addition to the Kucheng massacre, a question which is giving rise to much uneasiness and anxiety is the cession by the Chinese to France of districts which, as belonging to the State of Kiang-Lung, we say China was under an engagement to us not to cede to any foreign Power. The British Government have already made known to that of France that they do not recognise this cession, and with this intimation our communications with France have ceased. France was under no engagement with us on the subject, and we have no valid ground of complaint on that score, save the general complaint of unfriendly action in accepting the cession. It is to China, with whom we contracted, that we have to look for redress; and I am in a position to state that China has practically abandoned the contention that the districts did not belong to Kiang-Lung. A week ago it was understood that China would try to get out of the difficulty by refusing to rectify the Convention and satisfying France with something else. But I now learn that France will not allow this, and that, in the opinion of the best-informed persons here, China will not be able to resist the French pressure, and will ratify the Convention.

On this very important topic, which may have momentous consequences, it is most desirable that clear views should exist as to the Chinese position. China declares she was "rushed" into the Convention by the French Minister at Pekin, M. Gerard, just after the close of the war, and that he would not even give her time to consider the British protest. And now, under the same coercion, she will ratify the Convention. Great Britain's position is that China has broken a solemn bargain which she made last year, and China, not France must answer for it. I am assured that the British Government have quite made up their minds as to the course to be pursued. If the Convention is ratified they will declare the Convention of March 1, 1894, under which China got Kiang-Lung, as null and void, will re-claim the whole of Kiang-Lung, and will demand the restitution of the ceded districts from France as part of the State. In this way Great Britain and France will have to settle the dispute face to face, and the Chinese man of straw held up by France as the responsible party will be got rid of. But I am told the matter does not stop there. The notion that since the close of the war Great Britain and her interests are "une quantite negligeable" (to use M. Jules Ferry's phrase on a famous occasion) in Pekin diplomacy—a notion entertained by many Chinese and some foreign diplomatists—is one which our Foreign Office is determined to show is wholly erroneous. On the one hand we have Chinese annoyance because we did not interfere at the close of the war, added to their usual obstinacy and pride, all carefully nested upon by another Power which is placed in a position of great temporary importance in Pekin. On the other we have vast British interests in China and the Government resolved to protect them, and to do so all the more energetically and actively because of the peculiar state of affairs in the Chinese capital. A foreign diplomatist, speaking to me yesterday of the situation, said that the frame of mind of our Foreign Office in regard to China just now was that of the man who exclaimed "You need not take me into account, indeed! You think you can deal with my rights and interests as you please. Well, let us see. I think I can teach you a different lesson." I may perhaps conclude this paragraph by mentioning that the recent visit of Admiral Buller to Nankin was not for the purpose of paying a formal visit to the fire-eating Viceroy Chang Chih Tung. No British admiral ever carried part of his fleet up the Yangtse for such a purpose, and probably no British admiral would ever dream of going out of his way to pay his respects to a man of such character and antecedents as Chang Chih Tung. The near future will probably disclose the object and results of the visit.

THE INDIAN IMPORT DUTIES.

IN reference to the declaration of the Legislative Council of the United Textile Factory Workers on the Indian import duties, which was quoted in our last issue Sir W. H. Houldsworth writes to the *Manchester Guardian*:—

The policy which the leaders of the factory operatives recommend is, I am convinced, the only practical way of obtaining relief from these oppressive and unnecessary duties. I would like to see the masters' associations unanimously adopting the same line. It is the division of opinion in Lancashire as to the remedy to be applied that is paralysing the hand of the Secretary for India, and rendering it impoisible for the Government to do as it would if it were sure of Lancashire's hearty and unanimous support. As the Textile Factory Workers' Council points out, the establishment of a par of exchange between India and Great Britain is the remedy—the only real and complete remedy—for the financial difficulties and deficits of the Indian Government. It was these difficulties and deficits alone, as everyone knows, year by year, not only continued but increasing, without prospect of mitigation, that ultimately forced the hand of the late Secretary for India, and compelled him, in spite of his strong Free Trade principles, most reluctantly to resort to import duties.

It has been shown conclusively in the memorial recently presented to Sir Henry

THE STAFF CORPS PAPERS.

PAPERS containing the recommendations made by the Government of India in order to prevent the supersession of Staff Corps Officers by those in the Line, have just been issued. On August 2nd, 1892, the Government of India addressed the following Military Despatch (No. 1) to the Secretary of State :—

My Lord,—We have the honour to forward, for your Lordship's favourable consideration, the accompanying copy of a letter from the Adjutant-General in India, submitting a number of representations from officers of the Staff Corps regarding the disadvantage under which they labour in consequence of the more rapid promotion of officers of the British Service ; (2) we would observe that it has been found necessary to accelerate the promotion of officers serving in India, of both the Indian and British Services, on two occasions. Under the order of the Court of Directors of the 23rd August, 1815, the brevet rank of captain was given in India to all lieutenants in the service of the East India Company who had not attained that rank after fifteen years' service, on the distinct understanding that neither these nor any other brevet commissions were to give any claim to increased allowances. In the following year this indulgence was by a General Order of the Commander-in-Chief in the India, dated 5th November, 1816, extended to the subalterns of her Majesty's regiments in India, on the same condition; (3) again, by General Order, No. 632, of the 14th gust, 1864, taking effect from the 18th February, 1861, the brevet ranks of captain, major, and lieutenant-colonel were conferred on all officers of the several Staff Corps, and of her Majesty's Indian Army, after certain periods of standing in the Army reckoned from the date of first Commission. Local rank in India was also conferred upon officers of the British Army serving in India, including the Quarter Guard Corps, after precisely the same periods of service and under the same rules, special provision being also made for cases where British and Indian officers might serve together elsewhere. This regulation was withdrawn in 1878, as regards officers of the British Service, on the introduction of the new system of promotion and retirement ; and it was subsequently decided that brevet promotion should cease to be granted to Indian officers in each rank, as that rank became extinct in the local service ; (4) from the War Office Return of the 28th April, 1892, appended to this letter, it is apparent that, in the Infantry of the British Service, officers now become captains nearly three years, and majors more than two and a-half years, earlier than in the Staff Corps, both Services being practically on an equality in regard to the length of service for promotion to the substantive rank of lieutenant-colonel, and, although the promotion of subalterns in the British Service may be less rapid hereafter, it is evident that for some years to come officers of the Staff Corps will be superseded by those of the British Service in the ranks of captain and major unless steps are adopted to prevent it ; (5) his Excellency Lord Roberts, while disallowing the grievances of the officers of the Staff Corps as regards pay, is in full sympathy with the strong feeling against the supersession in rank to which officers are at present subjected, and points out that by their comparatively slow promotion they are affected in the following ways :—(i) They are liable to be superseded in the command of small detachments in the field ; (ii) they are ineligible for the reward of brevet rank or for the lower classes of extra-regimental staff service for a longer period than their contemporaries in the British Service ; and (iii) they require a longer period to qualify for those rewards on field service, or for such staff appointments, as are only given to field officers ; (6) the Commander-in-Chief in India considers that, under the present circumstances, officers of the Staff Corps are now entitled to the same measure of protection as was afforded from 1864 to 1878 to officers of the British Army serving in India to prevent their being superseded and he therefore proposes that the former system of bestowing brevet rank without pay, for length of service, should be revived in the following form, which would also be applicable to officers of the British Army serving in the country who might fail to obtain substantive promotion within the average periods that would be determined ; (7), on the 1st January of each year the rate of promotion to captain, major, and lieutenant-colonel in the Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, and Infantry of the Line during the preceding twelve months would be calculated, and the average periods thus obtained would govern the grant of brevet rank during the ensuing twelve months ; and (8) we are of opinion that this system would, if adopted, remove any disadvantages under which officers of the Indian Staff Corps may now be placed, without any unfairness to officers of the British Service, and we accordingly submit the proposals to your Lordship, and recommend them for the favourable consideration of her Majesty's Government.—We have, &c., (signed) Lansdowne, Roberts, P. P. Hutchins, D. Barbour, A. E. Miller, H. Brackenbury, C. H. T. Crosthwaite.

Enclosed with the foregoing was the letter from the Adjutant-General in India to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, dated Simla, June 23rd, 1892, and submitting by direction of the Commander-in-Chief for the consideration of the Government of India, sixty letters from officers of the Staff Corps, representing the disadvantages they labour under in consequence of the more rapid promotion of officers of the Imperial Service. The Adjutant-General writes :—His Excellency, while considering that the officers of the Indian Army have no such grievance as regards the rates of pay received by them after certain fixed periods of service, as has been occasionally put forward by irresponsible writers in their behalf, is yet in full sympathy with the strong feeling against supression in rank which prevails in the Staff Corps and which clearly manifests itself in the letters now forwarded. From 1861 to 1878 local rank was conferred on all officers of the home Army serving in India on completion of the periods of service after which Staff Corps officers received substantive promotion. This rank was given to prevent the supersession of the former by the latter ; and the Commander-in-Chief thinks that Staff Corps officers are now entitled to expect the same protection for their interests, as was formerly, under other circumstances, extended to their commands in the British Service. I am, therefore, to suggest, for the consideration of the Government of India, that the former system of bestowing brevet rank, without pay, for length of service, should be revived in a modified form. In view of the uncertainty as to the course of promotion in the British Army, the periods of service after which such rank should be given should not be fixed according to the rate prevailing on any given date, but the rate of promotion to captain, major, and lieutenant-colonel in the Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, and Infantry of the Line during the preceding twelve months should be calculated on the 1st January in each year ; and the average periods thus obtained should govern the grant of brevet promotion during the ensuing twelve months not only to officers of the Staff Corps, but also to all officers of the British Army serving in India who have failed to obtain substantive promotion in those periods. In making such calculations, the rates of promotion in the Cavalry and the Guards should be excluded, since from special causes that of the former is exceptionally fast and that of the latter abnormally slow. His Excellency believes that this measure would effectually remove the dissatisfaction now prevailing in the Staff Corps without inflicting any injury on the officers of the Imperial Service.

No. 2.

Military Despatch from the Secretary of State to the Governor General of India in Council (No. 16), dated 2nd February, 1893.

My Lord Marquis,—I have received and considered in Council your Military Despatch, No. 112, of the 2nd August, 1892, in which you recommend the grant of brevet rank to officers of the Staff Corps with a view to prevent their supersession by officers of the British Service, and also to officers of the British Army serving in India ; (2) I forward herewith copy of correspondence with the War Office on the subject, together with some previous correspondence on the rates for promotion ; (3) you will observe that the Secretary of State for War, and his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief regret, for the reasons stated in the letter of the 7th December, 1892, that they cannot concur in your proposal as a fair and reasonable solution of the question. I regret this decision, but in view of the objections raised, I feel that it would be useless to press a re-consideration of the subject ; (4) it is suggested that the remedy for the supersession of the Staff Corps officers lies in a re-adjustment of the period for promotion to the rank of captain in that corps. Having regard to the retardation of promotion in the British Service which is undoubtedly setting in, there seems to be no reason at present for shortening the periods of service required for promotion to the higher ranks; and (5) I shall be glad to have the views of your Government as to the desirability of fixing the period of promotion to the rank of captain in the Staff Corps at ten instead of eleven years, and also as to the probable cost of such a measure. In the present condition of the finances, I fear that it will not be possible to adopt this plan of meeting the difficulty that has arisen ; but it may be well to consider it with reference to the future. (Signed) Kimberley.

Enclosures in No. 2 : Enclosure No. 1.

Letter from the India Office to the War Office.

India Office, 22nd December, 1891.

Sir,—I am directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council, to request you will inform the Secretary of State for War and his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, that his Lordship has had under his consideration the rate of promotion fixed for officers of the Staff Corps by the Royal Warrant of 16th January, 1861.

That rate (as shown in the margin) was adopted on the recommendation of the committee under the presidency of Lord Hotham, appointed for the purpose of preparing suggestions as to the various detailed measures which it might be advisable to take for the amalgamation of the European forces of the Indian Army with the General Army of the Crown, and, though the point cannot now be definitely determined, it appears probable that it was based on the average periods of promotion in the British and Indian Services combined.

It has now been represented that, owing to the rapid rate of promotion which has prevailed of late years in the British Army, the officers of the Staff Corps are at a serious disadvantage in comparison with the officers of that Service. If this supersession is of a temporary character, and due to causes which have now passed away, and may not be expected to recur, then, having regard to the principles laid down on this point by Lord Penzance's Committee of 1876 on Army Promotion and Retirement, Viscount Cross would not feel himself called on to adopt any measures for the acceleration of promotion in the Indian Staff Corps. Any such acceleration would not only be unnecessary in itself, but might lead to similar claims being pressed on the War Office on behalf of officers, other branches of her Majesty's Service, whose promotion might in consequence fall behind that of the Staff Corps. If on the other hand the supersession is likely to be permanent, then the Secretary of State for India in Council will be prepared, with the concurrence of Mr. Secretary Stanhope and his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, to take such steps as may be necessary to place the promotion of the Staff Corps on a fairly equal footing with that of the British Army. In this view, Viscount Cross would be glad if he could be furnished with statements showing —(1) the average rate of promotion in the British Cavalry and Infantry (excluding Household Troops), Artillery, and Engineers for the five years from 1856 to 1860, and again from 1861 to 1865, also for the five years 1887-1891. His Lordship would also wish to know whether any forecast has been made of the probable rates of promotion in the above arms of the Service, now that the disturbing effects of recent changes of organisation have somewhat subsided.

The Secretary of State for India in Council would also be obliged by any observations which Mr. Secretary Stanhope and his Royal Highness may desire to offer on the subject, both as regards the Staff Corps itself, and as possibly affecting her Majesty's Army generally.—I have, &c., (signed) Horace Walpole.

Enclosure No. 2.

Letter from the War Office to the India Office.

War Office, Pall Mall, S.W., 22nd March, 1892.

Sir,—I am directed by Mr. Secretary Stanhope to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22nd December last (M. 11,241), relative to promotion in the Indian Staff Corps, and requesting to be furnished with statements showing the average rate of promotion in the British Cavalry and Infantry, Artillery, and Engineers, for the five years from 1856 to 1860, and again from 1861 to 1865 ; also for the five years 1887-1891 ; and also inquiring if any forecast has been made of the probably rates of promotion in the above arms of the Service, now that the disturbing effects of recent changes of organisation have somewhat subsided. In part compliance with your request, I am to transmit for the information of Viscount Cross, the accompanying table, which shows—(1) The average rate of promotion in the several arms during the year 1858 ; (2) the average rate of promotion during the year 1894 ; (3) the average rate which has obtain during the five years 1887-1891; and (4) the calculated normal rate of promotion towards which the rate of promotion is believed to be at present tending.

No. (3) has been specially deduced for this letter, and involved a heavy amount of labour ; Nos. (1) and (2) are only for one year each, and had been deduced for the Royal Commission on Promotion which sat in 1874-1876 and for the Committee on the Ordnance Corps of 1870. Mr. Stanhope hopes that these will suffice for his Lordship's purpose, as deducing the averages for two quinquennia would take a considerable time, while their interest would apparently be historical rather than practical, inasmuch as any comparison of present promotion in the Indian Staff Corps would require, to be a value, to be with the present or anticipated rates of promotion in the British Army.—I have, &c., (signed) Ralph Thompson.

Enclosure No. 3.

Letter from the India Office to the War Office.

India Office, 29th October, 1892.

Sir,—I am directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council to forward herewith copy of a despatch and enclosure from the Government of India regarding the supersession of officers of the Indian Staff Corps by the officers of the British Service. The Government of India propose that the former system of bestowing brevet rank without pay, for length of service, should be revived in the following form :—

On the 1st January of each year, the rate of promotion to captain, major, and lieutenant-colonel in the Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, and Infantry of the Line, during the preceding twelve months, would be calculated, and the average periods thus obtained would govern the grant of brevet rank during the ensuing twelve months The grant would also apply to officers of the British Army serving in India, but, it is presumed, as local rank only. The reasons for the grant of brevet and local rank in 1864 are, no doubt, well known to Mr. Secretary Campbell-Bannerman and his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief ; they are detailed in paragraphs 65-71 of Sir C. Wood's Despatch, No. 194, 17th June, 1864, published in G.G.O. India, of 4th August, 1864. Its discontinuance was concurred in by the Secretary of State for War in Lord Barry's letter, dated 15th June, 1878. It has always been felt, and indeed acknowledged by the Government of India, that a reduction in the periods of service qualifying for promotion in the Staff Corps would, in fairness to that Service, follow any general acceleration of promotion in the Army at large. To some extent this has been acted on by shortening the period for promotion to captain from twelve to eleven years, when the latter period was fixed for the promotion of officers of Royal Engineers.

According to the Return presented to the House of Commons by Mr. Secretary Stanhope, on the 12th, this acceleration has now taken place, and, if there were any reason to suppose that it would be permanent, the Secretary of State for India in Council would, as stated in this Office letter of 22nd December, 1891 (M. 11,241) be prepared to take such steps as might be necessary to place the promotion of the Staff Corps on a fairly equal footing with that of the British Army. It is, however, by no means certain that the present rate of promotion will be maintained, and there are not wanting signs of a gradual retardation which will be increased by the abolition of the sytem of recruiting the Staff Corps from British corps and batteries. According to the statement received with War office letter of 22nd March, 1892, No. 7888-1381, the normal periods of promotion as calculated by the actuaries, approximate very closely with those now in force for the Staff Corps.

Whether this forecast will prove correct or not time alone will show.

Meanwhile the proposals of the Government of India are, in the opinion of the Secretary of State for India in Council, a fair and reasonable solution of the present difficulty, and his Lordship desires strongly to recommend them to the favourable consideration of Mr. Secretary Campbell-Bannerman and his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief.—I have, &c., (signed) George W. E. Russell.

Enclosure No. 4.

Letter from the War Office to the India Office.

War Office, 7th December, 1892.

Sir,—In reply to your letter, dated 29th October last, forwarding copy of a despatch and enclosure from the Government of India regarding the supersession of officers of the Indian Staff Corps by officers of the British Service, and proposing that the system of promotion existing in India previous to 1878 should be revived, with certain modifications I am directed by the Secretary of State for War with the concurrence of his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief to make the following observations on the proposals received from India, for submission to the Secretary of State in Council. In the Staff Corps promotion is regulated solely by length of service (11, 20, and 26 years for the ranks of captain, major, and lieutenant-colonel). The table of average promotion (War Office Return, 28th April, 1892) shows that promotion to captain and major in the Staff Corps is slower than in the Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, and Infantry of the Line, but it also shows that promotion to lieutenant-colonel is quicker in the Staff Corps.

During the last six years in the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers, and during the last three years in the Infantry of the Line, the average length of service of majors promoted to lieutenant-colonels was over 26 years, ranging from 26 years 2 months to 27 years 7 months, in 1891. The shorter service of majors promoted to half-pay lieutenant-colonel does not affect this average to such an extent as to nullify the advantage of the Staff Corps. The average service of majors so promoted in 1892 is higher then last year. Over two-thirds of the lieutenant-colonels of Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, and Infantry of the Line serving in India were promoted to lieutenant-colonel after more than 26 years' service, and are consequently superseded by the Staff Corps lieutenant-colonels. Looked at as a service extending to 26 years, the Staff Corps begins well, as in it the second lieutenant is promoted to lieutenant after two years' service, while in the Ordnance Corps three years is the period for such promotion, and in the Line it is even exceeded. The Staff Corps lieutenant consequently supersedes, until he is superseded in turn by the more quickly promoted lieutenant and captain of the British Service, but the Staff Corps major is more successful in the end than the British Service major, as is evident by the average length of service prior to promotion to lieutenant-colonel being 26 years 2 months, to 27 years 7 months in the Royal Artillery, Royal Engineer, and Infantry of the Line, while a fixed period of 26 years gains that rank in the Staff Corps.

Moreover, it is to be observed that there are signs that promotion is becoming slower in the British Service, the last three captains, Royal Engineers promoted to majors, having had 19½ years' service prior to promotion. Inequality of promotion is inseparable from any regimental system in which promotion is regulated by vacancies, and there can be no practical comparison between such a system and that of the Staff Corps, in which it is regulated solely by length of service. The proposed remedy of brevet and local rank for length of service, to be equitable, local rank for length of service to be equitable, would have to be applied to the lieutenant and captain in the Staff Corps and in the British Army in India: on the average rate of promotion to captain and major in the British Service and at the same time, to protect the major of the British Service from Staff Corps supersession, it would be necessary to give him the rank of lieutenant-colonel at 26 years. Such a system of brevet promotion for mere length of service would not be wholesome for the Army. It would lower the importance attached to rank, have a disturbing effect, and would also detract from the value of brevet rank as a reward for field service. As regards the several points referred to in paragraph 5 of the Military Despatch, No. 112, from the Government of India, investigation shows that in the matter of Staff appointments, Staff Corps officers are not in practice at such a disadvantage as is represented. Mr. Campbell-Bannerman and his Royal Highness regret that they cannot concur in the proposal for brevet and local promotion as a fair and reasonable solution of the question. The period for promotion to captain in the Staff Corps was adjusted some years ago by the Secretary of State for India, by reducing it from twelve to eleven years. It would, therefore, seem that the remedy lies in a readjustment of the period for promotion to that rank, should it be found necessary, in order to maintain a just balance of promotion. The principle of promotion by length of service which governs the Staff Corps is a simple one, admitting of adjustment from time to time in order not to be too fast as to give rise to supersession, nor so slow as to deter candidates from entering the Indian Army. (Signed.) Arthur Haliburton.

No. 3.

Military Despatch from the Government of India to the Secretary of State (No. 248), dated 22nd November, 1893.

My Lord,—We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's Military Despatch, No. 16, dated the 2nd February, 1893 (M. 11,907—92), forwarding correspondence with the War Office on the subject of the supersession of officers of the Indian Staff Corps by their juniors in the British Service, and asking for our views as to the desirability of fixing the period of promotion to the rank of captain in the Staff Corps at ten instead of eleven years. This correspondence shows that the War Office object to the grant of brevet promotion to officers of the Staff Corps based on the average periods prevailing in the British Service ; (2) in reply, I am directed to make the following observations on the arguments put forward by the War Office in their letter of the 7th December, 1892 :—(a) it is true that an officer of the Staff Corps attains the rank of lieutenant-Colonel after 26 years' service, and that, if the average rate of promotion to this rank in the British Army falls in the future to 26½ years, he wil then supersede a certain number of his contemporaries in that service but this cannot be held to counterbalance the hardship of universal supersession by them while serving in the ranks of captain and major, which seriously reduce the Staff Corps officer's prospects in point of active service and thus handicaps him at a most important period of his career, a period during which, if an officer to make his mark, he rarely succeeds in doing so afterwards; (b) it is stated that promotion in the British Service is becoming slower, the last three captains of Engineers promoted to major having had 19½ years' service prior to promotion, and that the rate will be still further reduced by the introduction of the new system of requiring Staff Corps direct from the Sandhurst. But this consideration is hardly in point seeing that the new system does not affect the Royal Engineers, who never supplied probationers to the Staff Corps. Service in the Royal Engineers has not of late been affected by any new conditions likely to make promotion slower, and there seems every reason to believe that any falling off in the rates prevailing in that corps is due to temporary causes only. Moreover, the Engineers, because their promotion is rapid, are specially protected against the Staff Corps by Article 9 of the Royal Warrant of 25th May, 1892, which gives them the ranks of captain and major at the Staff Corps rate if they fail to obtain them more rapidly in succession to vacancies ; (c) that no practical comparison between the Staff Corps with its promotion by the length of service and the British Army with its promotion by vacancies is possible, is quite true ; but this rather strengthens the case of the Staff Corps officers, for the rates shown for promotion in the British Army are average rates only, and quite one-half of the officers of that service obtain promotion quicker, often much quicker, than the rates laid down, whereas no officer of the Staff Corps can exceed the fixed rate, though, on the other hand, he cannot lag behind it ; and (d) it is stated that brevet and local rank for length of service would in some cases have to be given to officers of the British Service, and that this would not be wholesome for the Army ; that it would lower the importance attached to rank, have a disturbing effect, and would also detract from the value of brevet rank as a reward for field service. When local rank was given to the British Army in India to prevent supersession by the Staff Corps no unwholesome results followed, and it may be accepted as certain that such rank would again be given were the British rates of promotion ever to fall below those of the Indian Army ; (3) to, in some measure, relieve the officers of the Staff Corps from supersession, it is suggested by the War Office that promotion to the rank of captain only in that corps the accelerated by one year—that is to say, that it be fixed at ten instead of eleven years. This proposal may, in the first place, be said to be financially impossible at the present time, and will doubtless remain so for years to come. Secondly, if there be a chance of promotion in the British Service becoming slower, such a measure would be inexpedient as tending to the wholesome supersession of the British Service, or as involving the grant to them of the local or brevet rank from which such serious evils are apprehended by the War Office ; (4) as stated in this office letter No. 4110A, dated 23rd June, 1892, the Staff Corps officers do not ask for increase of pay, but only for such rank as will save them from supersession by officers of the British Service. The scheme suggested by Lord Roberts appears to be the only one which will give relief to the Staff Corps without an increase of the military charges, such as would be involved in granting the permanent rank of captain to lieutenants one year earlier than at present. Further, even if the money were available, the relief given by such a measure would be only partial, and would not lessen the supersession of Staff Corps officers by those of the British Service who attain their majorities in from 17 to 18 years service. It must, therefore, if adopted, be followed in equity, by the reduction of the 20 years' period to 18 years for a Staff Corps majority, which would involve a still further increase of military charges. 5. Lord Roberts has again given this subject his very careful consideration, and reiterats the opinion that the scheme formulated in this office letter No. 4110A, dated 23rd June, 1892 is the only reasonable and possible solution of the difficulty that has arisen respecting promotion in the Staff Corps ; and trusts that the Government of India will move the Secretary of State for India to re-consider and adopt it.

No. 4.

Military Despatch from the Secretary of State to the Governor-General of India in Council (No. 63), dated this 31st May, 1894.

My Lord,—I have considered in Council Lord Lansdowne's Despatch, No. 248, of 22nd November, 1893, regarding the promotion of officers of the Indian Staff Corps. 2. I caused a copy of the despatch to be sent to the War Office, and I now forward copy of their reply. Mr. Secretary Campbell-Bannerman and his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief regret they cannot concur in the proposal for the grant of brevet rank throughout the army in India, according to length of service, as a solution of the question, which was exhaustively dealt with in my letter, 7688-1410, of 7th December, 1892.

The Secretary of State and his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief agree to the proposal of the Government of India to assimilate the promotion system of the Staff Corps to that of the Corps of Royal Engineers, as expressed in paragraph 4 of the above despatch, and they would also suggest for consideration that, in order to place Staff Corps officers in the higher regimental grades to some extent on a par with regimental officers in the British Service, the temporary rank of lieutenant-colonel might be give to a major permanently appointed commandant of a regiment or battalion, and that of major to a captain permanently appointed commandant or second-in-command, such rank to be held only while employed in these positions.—I have, &c., (signed) Arthur L. Haliburton.

No. 5.

Military Despatch from the Government of India to the Secretary of State (No. 204), dated 7th November, 1894.

Sir,—We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Military Letter, No. 63, dated the 31st May, 1894 (M. 4050), on the subject of the promotion of officers of the Indian Staff Corps. In the War Office letter of 22nd March, 1892, enclosed in this despatch, it was stated that the Secretary of State for War and His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief regretted their inability to concur in the renewed proposal made by this Government of the grant of brevet rank to all officers serving in India, according to the length of service calculated annually on a system of averages, and we are now informed that this decision must be accepted as final. The question is therefore limited to measures which will affect the Staff Corps alone. We also understand that although the authorities at the War Office were prepared to agree to the assimilation of the system of promotion in the Staff Corps to that in the Corps of Royal Engineers, this proposal does not meet with your approval ; and further, that you consider that there is no reason at present for shortening the periods of service required for promotion to major and lieutenant-colonel in the Staff Corps, since the rate of promotion to the rank of captain might reasonably be reduced to ten years, as soon as the financial situation has sufficiently improved to allow of the additional charge involved being met without inconvenience. 2. We are, however, asked for an expression of opinion on the suggestion made by the War Office that, in order to place Staff Corps officers in the higher regimental grades on a par, to some extent, with regimental officers of the British Service, the temporary rank of lieutenant-colonel might be given to a major permanently appointed commandant of a regiment or battalion, and that of major to a captain permanently appointed commandant or second-in-command, such rank to be held only while employed in these positions. 3. In reply we have the honour to forward the copy of a letter from the Adjutant-General in India, conveying the strong recommendation of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India that the proposal of the War Office that temporary rank should be bestowed on seconds-in-command and commandants of native regiments should be accepted. Sir George White is, however, of opinion that the supersession of captains and majors of the Staff Corps by officers of the British Service renders their position at present extremely unsatisfactory ; and he therefore recommends that, while the present inequality of promotion in the British and Indian Service continues, the promotion of each lieutenant to captain, and captain to major, on completing 11 and 20 years' service, respectively, shall be antedated by one year, such antedate to give no claim to higher pay. With this communication from the Adjutant-General in India is forwarded a draft of revised rules for the promotion of officers of the Indian Staff Corps. 4. Having carefully considered the question as a whole, we desire to express our readiness to accept the War Office proposals regarding the grant of temporary rank to commandants and seconds-in-command of regiments. We also strongly support the Commander-in-Chief's proposal for antedating the promotion of majors and captains of the Indian Staff Corps by one year and trust that it may be carried into effect. 5. We therefore forward for your approval the proposed draft rules for the promotion of officers in the Staff Corps and would ask your sanction to their promulgation. Rule III. is intended to give effect to the War Office proposal regarding the grant of temporary rank to commandants and seconds-in-command. We understand it to be the intention that the temporary rank of lieutenant-colonel should be conferred on a brevet-major appointed commandant of a regiment or battalion as well as on a major holding that rank substantively, and the rule has been framed accordingly, but the point is for your decision. With regard to Rule V., this will require alteration if the Royal Warrant is amended so as to require four years' service in the rank of lieutenant-colonel instead of three, in order to render an officer eligible for promotion to the substantive rank of colonel, and if the rule as to the promotion of fully qualified officers appointed to posts which now carry that rank is to be only permissive and not absolute. 6. His Excellency the Viceroy, the Commander-in-chief in India, and our Honourable colleague, Lieut.-Gen. Brackenbury, entirely concur in this despatch. (Signed) A. E. Miller, J. Westland, A. P. MacDonnell.

From Major-General W. Galbraith, C.B., Adjutant-General in India, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department (No. 5484 A), dated Simla, 10th September, 1894.

I have the honour, by direction of the Commander-in-Chief, to acknowledge the receipt of Military Department, No. 1818A, of 28th June, 1894, and in reply to convey his Excellency's strong recommendation that the War Office proposal that temporary rank should be bestowed on commandants and seconds-in-command of native regiments should be accepted.

2. The Commander-in-Chief is aware that financial difficulties at present forbid any reduction of the periods of service qualifying for promotion, and his Excellency recognises the inconvenience that might arise from a largely extended use of artificial rank without pay, and the possibility that the supersession of captains and majors of the Staff Corps may disappear in a few years ; but Sir George White feels that their position at present is extremely unsatisfactory, and in order to place them on more equal terms with the more fortunate officers of the British Service, he recommends that while present inequality continues the promotion of each lieutenant to captain and captain to major on completing 11 and 20 years' service, respectively, shall be antedated by one year, such antedate to give no claim to higher pay.

3. This system, while causing no extra expense to the State and no extension of the use of artificial rank, would, his Excellency thinks, satisfy all reasonable aspirations of Staff Corps officers, and he hopes that it may be recommended to the favourable consideration of the Secretary of State at an early date.

No. 6.

Military Despatch from the Secretary of State to the Governor-General of India in Council (No. 34), dated 28th March, 1895.

My Lord,—I have considered in Council your Excellency's Despatch, No. 204, of 7th November, 1894, relative to the promotion of officers of the Indian Staff Corps. Your Government recommend that while the present inequality of promotion in the two Services continues, the promotion of each lieutenant to captain, and captain to major, on completing 11 and 20 years' service, respectively, shall be antedated by one year, such antedate to give no claim to higher pay. 2. I forward herewith, for the information of your Excellency, copy of correspondence with the War Office, from which you will learn that the Secretary of State for War, in consultation with his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, is unable to concur in this proposal, which would, he observes, result in the supersession of officers of the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers, the senior lieutenants of the former being now in their 11th year, and the senior captains of the latter in their 20th year of service. He also states that there has been a general retardation of promotion during the year 1894, which promises to continue, confirming the views on this point already expressed by Lord Kimberley and myself. 3. To this I would add that the supersession is not altogether on one side. The Staff Corps officer is promoted to lieutenant-colonel in 26 years, while the average period for promotion to that rank in the Artillery in 1894 was over 27 years, and the average period in line regiments of Infantry in India was more then 26 years. Supersession in this rank is more serious than in the lower ranks, as it is practically permanent in its effects. In view of this retardation of promotion in the British Service, which was undoubtedly setting in, I should have been glad had the authorities at the War Office seen their way to compliance as a temporary arrangement, with the recommendation of Lord Lansdowne's Government for the grant of brevet rank, after average periods to be determined annually, to officers of both Services. As, however, Mr. Secretary Campbell-Bannerman and his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, after full consideration, were unable to assent to the proposal, I felt that it would be useless to press for a reconsideration of their decision. 4. Mr. Campbell-Bannerman suggested, however, the grant of the temporary rank of lieutenant-colonel or major to majors or brevet-majors and captains of the Staff Corps who might be permanently appointed commandants or seconds-in-command of regiments. Only one step of rank to be given, and the rank to be continued to them only while employed in these positions. Your Government agree to this proposal, which I have accepted. The rolls of officers eligible for such temporary rank should now be submitted accordingly. 5. I request that your Government will cause the officers who have addressed his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, Madras, and Bombay, on this subject to be informed of the decision at which her Majesty's Government have arrived. I have, &c., (signed) Henry H. Fowler.

Enclosure in No. 6 : Enclosure No. 1.

Letter from the India Office to the War Office.

India Office, 2nd January, 1895.

Sir,—I am directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council, with reference to your letter of the 24th April last, to forward herewith copy of a Military Despatch from the Government of India, submitting amended proposals for remedying the grievances under which officers of the Staff Corps are labouring in the matter of their promotion. It will be observed that the Government of India accept the suggestion of the Secretary of State for War, and his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, regarding the grant of temporary rank to the commandant and seconds-in-command of Native regiments. It is presumed that the temporary rank of lieutenant-colonel should be conferred upon a brevet-major appointed to a regimental command as well as on a major holding that rank substantively. Mr. Secretary Fowler proposes, should Mr. Campbell-Bannerman and his Royal Highness have no objection to accept the recommendation of the Government of India that while the present inequality of promotion between the British and Indian Services continues, promotions to the ranks of captain and major in the Indian Staff Corps should, when made after the existing periods of qualifying service, be antedated for one year. With reference to the 5th paragraph of the despatch from India, I am to state that Mr. Fowler does not propose to approve the issue of the draft rules submitted by the Government of India. For the present it will be sufficient, and more desirable, simply to notify the measures which may be adopted for preventing the supersession of the officers of the Staff Corps.—I have, &c., (signed) Reay.

Enclosure No. 2.

Letter from the War Office to the India Office.

War Office, Pall Mall, S. W., 29th January, 1895.

Sir,—In reply to your letter, M.11,492 of 2nd instant, I am directed to acquaint you, for the information of the Secretary of State for India in Council, that, after consulting his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, the Secretary of State for War regrets that he is unable to concur in the proposal, that while the present inequality of promotion between the British and Indian Services continues, promotion to the rank of captain and major in the Indian Staff Corps should, when made after the existing periods of qualifying service, be antedated for one year.

In this point of inquality of promotion the experience of the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers affords the best guide for comparison, as their combined officer strength is about equal to that of the Staff Corps. The senior lieutenants, Royal Artillery, and captains, Royal Engineers, are now in their 11th and 20th years of service. The adoption of the proposal would result in their being superseded by their juniors when the antedate of one year of Staff Corps captains and majors on promotion took effect.—viz., from 11 to 20 years, to 10 and 19 years' service. There has been a general retardation of promotion during 1894, which promises to continue. The grant of temporary rank to majors and captains of the Staff Corps permanently appointed commandants and seconds-in-command of Native regiments has been approved. There would be no objection to the temporary rank of lieutenant-colonel being conferred on a brevet-major as well as on a major of substantive rank, but only one step in such rank should be given at a time, so that, in the event of a captain being appointed commandant, the rank of major only would be conferred. Mr. Secretary Campbell-Bannerman concurs with Mr. Secretary Fowler that there is no necessity for the proposed issue of the revised rules for promotion. It is observed that the word "will" is used instead of "may" in the draft rule, regarding promotion to substantive colonel. This being at variance with the wording of Article 15, Royal Warrant, it would be advisable to have the necessary correction made in the Indian Army Circular on this subject. I have, &c., (signed) Ralph Thompson.

BISHOP OF CHESTER AND MR. GLADSTONE ON TEMPERANCE.

At the National Temperance Congress at Chester, on Oct. 4, the Bishop of Chester contributed a paper urging the desirability of obtaining moderate legislative reforms as instalments, and contending that there was ample justification for an attempt to reform the public-house from within, by changing its whole motive and character, by placing it in public hands, and working it for public instead of private profit. He pleaded that such a policy should have a fair trial, and suggested that one of the greatest obstacles to reform of any kind lay in the dissensions and internecine hostilities of temperance reformers themselves.

A letter was read in which Mr. Gladstone said that, as a whole, the question baffled him. He did not doubt that local option was in principle sound, but those must be of a very sanguine temperament who believed it was sufficient to dispose of the entire question. The large introduction of the brewers as capitalists had been a most threatening circumstance ; but it was the chief gain achieved for many years that the attempt made a few years ago to compensate them was defeated. The holder of the licence was the only person with regard to whom the word compensation ought to be so much as mentioned. He was of opinion that the various parts of Scandinavia, presented great advantages. The plan of free trade with strict police and adequate taxation was unfortunately refused a fair trial. Of the scheme of mere limitation by reducing the number of licences he had but a poor opinion.

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FUNERAL OF M. PASTEUR.

THE obsequies of M. Pasteur took place in Paris on Oct. 5. The remains were conveyed from the Pasteur Institute to the Church of Notre Dame, where a religious service was celebrated, and was attended among others by President Faure, the Diplomatic Corps, Prince Nicholas of Greece, and the Grand Duke Constantine of Russia.

Along the route from the Rue Dutot to Notre Dame (says the *Times'* correspondent) the compact and silent crowd respectfully uncovered their heads as the hearse passed, and the 2000 soldiers and policemen, drawn up in line to keep the way clear, had absolutely nothing to do. The pall-bearers were M. Poincare (Minister of Education), M. Joseph Bertrand (member and secretary of the Academy of Sciences), M. Georges Perrot (Director of the Normal School), Dr. Brouardel, M. Gaston Boissier (member and secretary of the French Academy), and M. Bergeron (member and secretary of the Academy of Medicine). After marching for an hour and a half along the left bank of the Seine, the procession reached the square of Notre Dame. The aspect of the Cathedral was most impressive. The presence of President Faure, the Grand Duke Constantine, Prince Nicholas of Greece, Cardinal Richard, the whole of the Diplomatic Corps, the ministers, the Institute of France, the office-bearers of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies, the red-robed Judges, the members of the University faculties, in orange, red, and crimson robes, and the other distinguished persons invited, the ladies who had to find a place in the galleries behind the choir—all this display of official mourning was coupled with and yet eclipsed by the profound silence, the manifest grief. The immense crowd was a rare and impressive, if not a unique spectacle.

After the Absolution had been given by the Archbishop of Paris the coffin was carried to a catafalque erected in the centre of the open space in front of the Notre Dame. There the Minister of Public Instruction delivered a speech on behalf of the Government, eulogising the deceased. The troops and the deputations which formed a part of the funeral procession afterwards defiled before the coffin, which was then provisionally deposited in the vaults of Notre Dame, pending its ultimate removal to a tomb at the Pasteur Institute.

President Faure did not follow the coffin, but he attended the funeral by going direct to Notre Dame.

The Royal College of Physicians of London was represented at the funeral by Sir Dyce Duckworth, and the Royal Agricultural Society by Sir Walter Gilbey. Many delegates from learned societies in England will come over for the celebration of the centenary of the institute on Oct. 25, and will then attend the final funeral.

WHY INTERMENT IN THE PANTHEON WAS DECLINED.

The *Times'* Paris correspondent writes:—

Mme. Pasteur—that is to say, the Pasteur family, for they have always been admirably united—refused to allow an interment in the Pantheon, where the Republic has created a Valhalla, and where Carnot already rests by the side of Victor Hugo. The family, however, had several reasons for objecting to the Pantheon. The one which has been assigned is among these, but is not the chief. M. Pasteur, it is true, had an actual love for his institute. He was a man of singular simplicity and frugality. Material considerations never entered his head. Merely by his theory of ferments, which has enriched those brewers throughout the world who first adopted it and exported "Pasteurized" beer, M. Pasteur might have made a large fortune

THE ARMENIAN QUESTION.

THE RIOTS IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

As the outcome of their conference on Oct. 2, the Ambassadors at Constantinople charged their first dragomans to make energetic representations to the Ottoman Minister for Foreign Affairs, complaining of excesses committed as much by the police as by the Mahomedan populace in regard to the Armenian prisoners and the wounded, several of whom were despatched with bludgeons, while others were cruelly maltreated. The Ambassadors called the most serious attention of the Porte to these regrettable occurrences, and begged the Minister to take the necessary measures to prevent foreign subjects from suffering in consequence of the state of affairs, and to restore order and tranquillity. These representations were submitted to the Porte by the dragomans, Mr. Terrell, the American Minister, also made representations to the Turkish Government to insure the safety of some United States missionaries in the Koum Kapou quarter.

A Constantinople telegram of Oct. 4 from the correspondent of the "Times" said:—There have been no fresh disturbances here since yesterday, and tranquility has been maintained. The military continue to patrol the streets, and arrests are still being made. Yesterday evening there was considerable excitement in consequence of the report that further Armenian demonstrations were contemplated at Pera, Galata, and Koum Kapou; and to-day similar rumours were current with regard to Yildiz Kiosk.

At an interview which Sir Philip Currie had with Kiamil Pasha on Oct. 4 the British Ambassador made strong representations upon the general situation, and forcibly urged the necessity of reassuring the Armenians and inspiring them with confidence by putting a stop to the arrests. Sir Philip Currie found the Grand Vizier animated by the best intentions, the "Times" correspondent says on Oct. 5, and very desirous of improving the state of affairs. It is expected that Kiamil Pasha will at once take important measures, and among other things, will advise the Sultan to grant an amnesty to all the Armenians arrested since Sept. 30.

The Ambassadors of the six Powers, who met at the residence of M. Cambon, on Oct. 6 addressed a collective Note to the Porte. The Note accuses the Turks of the slaughter of inoffensive people, of permitting violent attacks upon persons unarmed who were already in prison, of the cruel treatment and slaughter of such prisoners in prison, and of tolerating outrages with the acquiescence and connivance of the police officials. It points out that, however misguided the action of some Armenians may have been in their proceedings on the first day of the riots, this does not justify or palliate the action of the Turkish police and other authorities in the outrages that have been committed since that day—outrages which have moved the indignation of Europe. The Note demands that the Armenians who are in the churches should be guaranteed their lives and liberty, and thus an element which might be fruitful of further disorder be removed. It further demands that an official investigation should at once take place into the misdeeds which have been committed, and it declares that the Embassies would be glad to assist in such investigation. The Note terminates by demanding information as to the measures which the Turkish Government is taking for the stoppage of the disorders and for the re-establishment of order and security.

It is reported that in consequence of this Note messengers were sent to the Ambassadors asking what steps they would recommend, to which the Ambassadors replied that it was not for them to suggest, but for the Turks to intimate to the Embassies what they were going to do.

The Constantinople correspondent of the "Standard" says:—I am informed, from a Turkish source of some authority, that the reply of the six powers contained three specific demands—first, the taking of provision for the public safety; secondly that there shall be no further arrests of Armenians, nor the use of violence of any sort towards those lodged in the churches, either inside or when they quit them; and thirdly, which is the most important, the immediate appointment of a Commission of Inquiry into the late outbreak, upon which delegates of the Powers shall have seats. My informant added that Russia has given the Porte to understand that, though it has formally joined in the action of the other Powers, it does not intend to proceed to extreme measures.

The Berlin correspondent of the same paper, writing on Oct. 9, says:—The Turkish Amba-sador here denies that there is any truth in the rumour that England has addressed an Ultimatum to the Porte declaring that if Turkey does not by Thursday next give satisfy the demands of the Powers with regard to the reforms in Armenia, the British fleet will appear in the Bosphorus. The situation in Turkey at the present moment is at all events most critical. In addition to the Armenian affair, new disturbances are apprehended in Crete, Macedonia and Bulgaria. The "Tageblatt" contains a letter, dated Oct. 6, stating that both Turks and Christians have recently been murdered at various places in Crete; that the authorities there can neither maintain order nor punish the criminals; that Kara Theodori's position is a perilous one, because the Turks are prejudiced against him as a Christian; and that the forces and funds at his disposal are utterly inadequate to defray the cost of government. It is added that a meeting of thousands of malcontents has taken place at Klima, and has sent to the foreign Consuls a protest with the old demands of the Cretans. The Greek Consul has declared that he can do nothing at present, but it remains to be seen what will follow. The Macedonian rising has evidently done the Greeks more good than harm, and they will certainly try to turn the Armenian difficulties to their own advantage, though the fate of the Armenians is really a matter of indifference to them.

A special Cabinet Council was held at the Palace in Constantinople on Oct. 7 to consider the collective Note of the Ambassadors of the Great Powers.

The Constantinople correspondent of the "Standard" wrote on Oct. 7:—The Council of Ministers sat all night considering the demands of the Powers in reference to Armenia. A rumour is now current that they have accepted the scheme with the modifications which were stated by the Powers to be admissible. One of the points most insisted upon lately was the immediate publication of a Decree embodying the reforms, and should this have also been conceded and executed, it will go far towards allaying the present excitement. Up to the time of this despatch, however, nothing certain is known on the subject. Meanwhile the state of uncertainty continues.

The telegrams of Oct. 7 stated that there had been no fresh disturbance, but the general feeling of uneasiness continued. The Armenian refugees remained in the churches, and although the Sultan had co-operated with the Armenian Patriarch in trying to persuade them to return to their homes, they had hitherto refused to do so declaring that they had no confidence in the promises of the Government. The Minister of Police received orders on Oct. 5 to clear the churches, but deprecated this measure on the ground that it might have regrettable consequences. Up to Sunday evening, Oct. 6, ninety-five bodies of victims had been handed over to the Patriarchate. The total number of the killed is still unknown.

By order of the Sultan, Fuad Pasha has gone to the Dardanelles to inspect the forts. A number of torpedoes are said to have been forwarded to the Straits.

A "Reuter" telegram from Constantinople, dated Oct. 8, said:—There is no change in the general position of affairs here. The police this morning closed the Armenian churches at Pera, Galata, and Koum Kapou, which are now surrounded by a strong force of police. The refugees are allowed to leave, and on departure are searched by the police and then released. No one, however, except the ecclesiastics, is permitted to enter. The guards even refuse to allow food or water to pass, hoping in this way to compel the refugees to return to their homes. Divine service is suspended. By superior order the police commenced last Sunday to release innocent Armenian prisoners. Two of the persons thus released from the Grand Zaptieh prison, in Stamboul, were in a most pitiable condition, suffering from seven or eight terrible wounds. The men were taken to the German Hospital at Pera, where they recovered somewhat to-day. They have given an account of the barbarous treatment to which the prisoners at the Grand Zaptieh gaol are being subjected by the Bashi Bazouks, stating that up to last Thursday the wounded detained there had not received any rations or medical attendance.

Telegraphing later on the correspondent added:—In view of the continued gravity of the situation in Constantinople the British Fleet still remains at Lemnos. The Sultan, who is much disturbed by the presence of the squadron, has sent several messages to the British Embassy describing the measures which have been taken to preserve order and tranquility, and praying that the ships may be withdrawn. During the recent massacres two Armenian servants at the residence of the late Grand Vizier, Dievad Pasha, were killed by their Mahomedan fellow-domestics.

The Vienna correspondent of the "Standard" wrote on Oct. 6:—

It is reported to have been placed beyond doubt by trustworthy reports that the Armenian Committees in Europe, in whose hands the movement is concentrated, have secretly counteracted at Yildiz and elsewhere the action taken by Sir Philip Currie in order to obtain the Sultan's sanction to the reforms demanded. The latter, though once extended by the improvement of the foreign outlook, were and are still, considered by the Armenian Committees to be totally inadequate, and as rather hindering than promoting the ends they have in view.

It is held that the Sultan and Lord Salisbury ought to have foreseen what has happened. The Sultan is censured for not having listened to the friendly and disinterested advice given him by this country, while Lord Salisbury is blamed for not being content with the concessions already made by the Sultan. But the official attitude of the Vienna Cabinet remains as it was. The Constantinople Ambassador of Austria is instructed to assist his colleagues in every way in securing the safety of the Europeans and to continue his exertions in advising the Sultan to come to an agreement with the three Powers on the Armenian Question. That the action itself is to be left in the hands of Lord Salisbury. The idea of a European Conference, propagated by some newspapers, is rejected in official quarters. Whatever the three Powers, and England in the first place, find suitable to the present situation will be loyally supported by the Vienna Cabinet, which, besides its anxiety about the safety of the Europeans has only one desire and care, that of preventing the Armenian Question from developing into a serious form of Eastern Question, to the danger of the peace among the European Powers.

The Constantinople correspondent of the "Frankfurter Zeitung" relates that on Oct. 1 he accompanied a band of Armenians, who were wildly excited, to the British Embassy. As the Ambassador was not at home they returned to the Armenian church at Pera. He asked what had been the object of this "promenade," and several Armenians replied:—"The Sultan must sign." On his inquiring to what the Sultan was to set his seal, the Armenians answered:—"The demands of the English." "What do the English want?" then asked the correspondent, and the reply of the Armenians was:—"What do we know about it?"

The correspondent of the "Times" at Trebizond telegraphed on Oct. 9:—Serious conflicts occurred here yesterday between Turks and Armenians. Many of the Armenians were killed. The Turks were armed, and the troops at hand were few in number and made no attempt to stop the massacre of the Armenians. It is even stated that the soldiers took part in the slaughter and in the pillage which accompanied it.

The Constantinople correspondent of the "Times" telegraphed on Oct. 9:—The Porte's reply to the collective note which it received from the Ambassadors of the six Great Powers on the 6th inst. was presented yesterday evening. It begins by enumerating the measures taken for assuring the maintenance of order and tranquillity, and, among other matters, mentions that the Sheikh-ul-Islam has been requested to urge the Softas to remain quiet, and that numerous detachments of police are patrolling the city, including the Mahomedan quarters. The Ottoman Government declares that the Mahomedans were not the aggressors in last week's riots, and that, on the contrary, the Armenians killed inoffensive Mahomedans, who, in certain cases, had to defend themselves against their assailants. The note denies that orders had been given prohibiting the supply of food to the refugees in the churches, and states that as soon as the refugees shall leave the Churches the city will resume its normal aspect. It concludes by declaring that the Government is about to open an inquiry with the object of discovering the guilty parties, and that the Ambassadors should, on their side, use their good offices with a view to the re-establishment of order, all the more so as the intrigues carried on by agitators give rise to the apprehension that fresh disturbances of a still more serious character may break out in the capital.

The police announce that 100 Mahomedans have been arrested in connection with the recent excesses.

The Sultan continues to be much disturbed by the presence of the British fleet at Lemnos, and yesterday again sent a message to Sir Philip Currie in order to obtain the withdrawal of the vessels, but without result.

A "Reuter" telegram, dated Oct. 10, says:—The various Armenian churches in which the Armenian population of the capital had taken refuge on the occasion of the recent massacres here were evacuated to-day in the presence of the dragomans of the various Embassies.

FRANCE AND MADAGASCAR.

The French Ministers assembled on the 10th inst. in Cabinet Council at the Ministry of Finance under the presidency of M. Ribot. At the beginning of their deliberations the Minister of War read the following telegram, which had arrived in the morning at 8-30:—

"Mojanga, Oct. 10, 7-15 a. m.—I have just this moment received the following official notice, dated Andriba, Oct. 9:—'After a brilliant action Antananarivo was occupied on Sept. 30. The negotiations for peace were begun on Oct. 1 and ended on the same day, subject to ratification by the Government of the Republic. General Metzinger has been appointed military Governor of Antananarivo.'"

This telegram was immediately communicated to the President of the Republic. The Cabinet decided that the Minister of War should send a telegram of congratulation to General Duchesne, which, after thanking him and the officers and troops "in the name of France" concluded:—"You are appointed a Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour. Send without delay your recommendations of rewards to your forces. The Government will propose to Parliament that a military medal shall be struck and given to all your troops."

In spite of the advice and insistence of M. de Mahy, says the *Times* correspondent, France will not proceed to an annexation pure and simple. The Prime Minister and all the political and military chiefs who were of his party will probably be banished. The native army will be disarmed, and French garrisons or garrisons commanded by Frenchmen will take its place everywhere. The police will be in the hands of France, and apart from a few native advisers justice will be in the hands of the French, as also the Customs and the inland taxes. It will be a protectorate exceedingly like annexation, but not annexation pure and simple.

According to the Vienna correspondent of the *Times*, the appointment of Baron Pasetti as Austro-Hungarian Ambassador to the Quirinal will be gazetted this week. "The selection of Baron Pasetti as the representative of the Dual Monarchy in Rome will excite more than ordinary interest in European diplomatic circles. His Excellency has been for the past twelve years Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and it is no secret that during that period he has had considerable influence on the direction of Austria's foreign policy. He is one of the last, if not the very last, disciple of the old school of Austrian diplomacy, which was characterised by extreme caution and tact combined with the utmost urbanity in dealing with foreigners. It is understood that Baron Pasetti himself was anxious to be appointed to Rome, which is at present for Austria a post of equal importance to those of Berlin and St. Petersburg. It hardly requires to be pointed out that, with Baron Pasetti at the Quirinal and Count Nigra in Vienna, the relations between this country and Italy can scarcely fail to be of the most cordial nature."

The *Times* correspondent at Berlin, says a "friend" of the *Cologne Gazette*, has had an interview with the Imperial Chancellor, during the course of which he asked Prince Hohenlohe whether the Government intended to convert the Four and Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Imperial and State Consols. The Chancellor did not conceal his objections to a conversion. Now that Prince Hohenlohe has so categorically confirmed the utterances of his colleagues it must be assumed that a conversion is not to be expected in the near future.

The Administration of the Congo Free State in Brussels denies the truth of the statement in the *Matin* to the effect that 6,000 native troops had been levied by the State, but admits that additional forces are required for the defence of the Lualaba district where the revolt had taken place. The expedition will be commanded by Captain van Gele and Lieutenant Kethuile.

It is semi-officially announced in Rome that all the reports concerning the sending of reinforcements to the Italian forces in Erythrea are absolutely false.

THE CAMPAIGN IN CUBA.

INTERVIEW WITH GEN. MARTINEZ CAMPOS.

The *Times'* special correspondent in Cuba had an interview, on Oct. 3, with Gen. Martinez Campos. The General said matters were assuming a better aspect, but operations were extremely difficult on account of the character of the country and the fact that the rebels only waged a guerilla warfare. The health of the troops was relatively fair, but they had suffered much from yellow fever in the province of Santiago. The question of Cuban autonomy was very difficult as one, section of the Autonomists sincerely desired to establish a Spanish self-governing Colony, while the other wished for autonomy in order to work towards separation without transgressing the laws. The best course, in the General's opinion, was to continue the present humane methods towards the rebels, granting pardon to all those who presented themselves voluntarily. The reason why a large number of troops was wanted was because the military occupation of the whole country was necessary, in addition to active operations.

The *Times'* special correspondent in Havana, writing on Oct. 5, says he has just returned from a tour in the province of Santa Clara. He found the bitterness of feeling between the Cubans and the Spaniards growing stronger. A detailed military occupation of the island is considered necessary at present, and will probably continue next year.

The Spanish Government have negotiated with the Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas a loan for 75,000,000f. exclusively for Cuban requirements.

Great destruction of property and some loss of life have attended violent storms which have visited some of the provinces of Cuba.

The Spanish Minister of War has informed a Madrid journalist that he intends shortly to despatch twenty-five more battalions to Cuba.

The Spanish Government is about to send fresh generals to Cuba in order that active operations may be resumed on Nov. 15.

Messrs. Thompson, of Glasgow, are about to deliver seven gunboats to the Spanish Government which have been built under exceptional pressure for service in Cuban waters. The contract was signed on July 11, and the last vessel was completed on Oct. 1, ten days within the contract time.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 22.

Reilly, Major, Bo, 28th Pioneers, on leave, from Kirkee.

OCTOBER 24.

Griffith, Lt, Bo, 2nd Lancers, on leave, from Poona.
Sandwith, Capt, 8th Bo I, on duty, from Baroda.
Duperier, Major, Bo, R E, from furlough, from England.
Reilly, Lt-Col, Bo, Comt, from furlough, from England.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 24.

Cooke, Brig-Genl, Bo Comdg, Sind Dist, to Karachi.
Briggs, Surgn-Major, Bo, 12th Infy, on duty, from Kamptee.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 25th October, 1895.

1. To-morrow (Saturday), there will be Squad and Carbine drill for the whole Corps fall in at the Fort Head-Quarters, at 4-45 p.m. Dress:—Plain clothes. Carbines will be issued on parade. Recruits are particularly requested to attend.

2. Leave of absence from the 15th October to the 10th November has been granted to 2nd Lieutenant L. J. Robertson.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Lieut., R.A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 25th October, 1895.

1. On and after Monday the 28th instant, arms and accountrements will be issued to members of the Corps at Head-Quarters, between the hours of 6 a.m., and 8 p.m. No arms, &c., will be issued to members unless they apply in person.

2. N. C. Officers and Volunteers who bring bo.ties with them will be supplied with Rangoon oil.

3. Targets will be ready from 7 to 9 a.m., to-day (Friday) at the Revolver Range of the 22nd Bombay Infantry (near the Crawford Market) for all Officers and Sergeants who may wish to practice. Ammunition can be obtained on the ground during the hours for practice at the following rates:—6 annas for 12 rounds.

4. The Prospectus of the Bombay Presidency Rifle Association has been received and may be seen at Head Quarters. The meeting will be held on the Wanowrie Ranges, Poona, from the 25th to 30th November.

Members intending to compete are requested to send their names, list of entries and entrance fees to the Adjutant not later than noon on the 6th November. The Commanding Officer hopes that as many members as possible will enter for the events of this meeting.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. The Corps has the use of the range at Colaba on Saturday afternoon, the 26th instant. All members are asked to attend.

2. Members are asked to apply to the Sergeant Instructor for the new numerals.

By order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, October 24.)

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Major L L Fenton and Mr H F Hatch respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Supt of Agency Surveys, Kathiawar, on the 9th inst.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr L C Swifte, Senior Asst Collr, Belgaum, to act as Asst Political Agent in subordinate charge of the Southern Maratha County Jaghirs, in addition to his own duties, until relieved by Major J W Wray.

Mr F A H Elliot, I C S, C I E, Survey and Settlement Commissioner, Baroda, has been permitted by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Sir E G K Ollivant, K C S I, and Col R I Crawford respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Commissioner in Sind in the afternoon of the 7th inst.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr L Prendergast Walsh, I C S, on return from leave, to act as First Assist Political Agent, Kathiawar, vice Capt G E Hyde-Cates, who will continue to act as Judicial Assist to the Political Agent, Kathiawar.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr A Shewan, M A, (Aberd.), I C S, acting Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, has been allowed special leave on urgent private affairs for one month and seventeen days.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr S M Fraser, I C S, on return from leave, to be Assist Judge and Sessions Judge, Dharwar.

Mr H Hervey, I C S, Assist Judge, Ratnagiri is allowed furlough for one year.

Rao Bahadur Narayan Chintaman Soman is appointed to be a Magte of the first class in the Belgaum Dist with effect from the date on which he may join his appointment as Dist Dept Collr in the Belgaum Dist.

Rao Saheb Vishwanath Vaikunth Wagh assumed charge as Joint second class Subordinate Judge of Belgaum on the 11th inst.

Rao Saheb Vishwanath Vaikunth Wagh relinquished charge of the second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Vengurla in the Ratnagiri Dist on the 3rd inst.

Rao saheb Tnakurdas Mathuradas relinquished charge of the second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Jambusar in the Broach Dist on the 3rd inst.

Mr D G Ommanney, Assist Supt of Police, Ahmednagar, passed on the 9th inst an examination in Law according to the test prescribed.

The Governor in Council is pleased to invest the following Magistrates of the second class in the district of Bijapur with jurisdiction to try cases arising under Sec 62 of the Bombay Dist Police Act IV (no Saheb Shrinivas Venkatesh Yatgeri, Mamlatdar, Taluka Indi; and Rao Saheb Swamirao Narhar Belgaonkar, Mamlatdar, taluka Badami.

Bgde-Surgn-Lieut-Col G W R Hay, Supt of Matheran in the district of Kolaba, is appointed to be a Magte of the third class in the district, and is invested with additional powers, specified.

Bgde-Surgn-Lieut-Col Hay is also invested with jurisdiction to try cases arising under section 62 of the Bombay Dist Police Act IV of 1890.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Mr F A H Elliot, I C S, C I E, on return to duty under this Government, to act as Collr and Dist Magte, Bijapur, and Dist Registrar, Bijapur, and to be Member and President of the Local Board established for the Bijapur Dist, pending further orders; Mr G D Pease, on relief, to be Assist Collr, Bijapur; and Mr F A H Elliot, I C S, C I E, to be Senior Collr and to be Collr of Salt Revenue, taking rank according to his seniority.

The privilege leave for two months granted to Mr A C Robinson, D C I E, Extra Assist Conservator of Forests, second grade, and sub-Divisional Forest Officer, Kolaba, is cancelled.

Mr J K N Kabraji is granted an extension by twenty-five days of the privilege leave of absence for one month by the Commissioner, N. D.

Mr J Watson, I C S, Collr of Kanara, is allowed special leave on urgent private affairs for two months.

Mr Govind Mukund Damle, Sarkarkun, Salt Dept, Kolghat, Goa Frontier, passed on the 11th Oct 1895 an examination in Law according to the Higher Standard.

Mr C B Frost, I C S, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Mr C A Kincaid, I C S, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Mr R Lambert has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Mr T Cumming, I C S, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India an extension of furlough for six months.

Mr J F Fleet, I C S, C I E, acting Commr, S D, is allowed furlough for fifteen months.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Major J Monteith, offg Asst Adjt Genl Sind Dist, to act as a member of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Karachi vice Col A Currie.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rev P S Grove, B A, Bombay Ecclesiastical Estabt has been granted by the Secy of State for India a further extension of leave on medical certificate for three months.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

The Govr in Council is pleased to nominate Mr F H Jones and Mr J Hughes to be Members of the Board of Examiners in the district of Thar and Parkar for the examination of persons who desire to qualify as Engineers for the management of Boilers.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to promote Messrs. J L Morres and F B Robertson, Assist Engrs, 3rd grade to Assist Engrs, 2nd grade, permanent rank.

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENT, &c.

BY H M'S HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Appellate Side.

Rao Saheb Ganesh Dadaji Deshmukh, Subordinate Judge of Chiplun, having returned to duty and taken charge of his office on the 11th inst, before office hours, the unexpired portion, viz., two days, of the privilege leave granted to him is cancelled at his own request.

The Hon the Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to admit Messrs. Dinshah Fardunji Mulla, M A, L L B, and Dhanjisha Palanji Mistri, B A, L L B, as Pleaders of the High Court.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr Venkatesh Balaji Chinmulgund has been appointed to act as Clerk of the first class Subordinate Judge's Court at Belgaum during the absence of Mr Govind Krishna Vannur on leave.

BY THE COMMISSIONERS.

Northern Division.

The following transfers of Thandars in the Mahi Kantha Agency are ordered:—Azam Karunashanker Himatram from Katosan to Vatrak-Kantha; and Azam Dorabji Dadabhai Bhabha from Vatrak-Kantha to Kaira.

Mr R A L Moore, I C S, delivered over and Mr F S P Lely, I C S, received charge of the office of the Collr, Dist Magte and Agent to H E the Governor, Surat, on the 13th inst.

Southern Division.

Mr J C Crump, I C S, and Rao Bahadur Vishnu Raghunath Kelkar respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Assist Collr, in charge Ratnagiri, N D, on the 25th ultimo.

Mr Bhimaji Krishna Sangli, Head Karkun of the Khanapur Taluka in the Belgaum Dist, is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of Khanapur during the absence of Rao Saheb Shrinivad Govind Joshi to audit the accounts of the Kanara Dist.

A SENSATIONAL trial, which has excited much interest, was concluded on Oct. 8 (says Reuter) before the Rome Assize Court. A young man named Luigi Mandatori recently came to Rome, and was received at the Monastery of S. Prassede in order to go through his noviciate for the priesthood. After a time it was discovered that he had taken a young woman into his cell, and kept her there for several days, and he was consequently expelled from the monastery by Father Paganelli, the superior. Mandatori was sent back by the police to Vallecorsa, his native place, but subsequently returned to Rome. On his arrival in the capital he procured a long knife, and, entering the monastery by night, made a furious attack upon Father Paganelli. The superior was wounded in several places, but recovered in about ten days' time. Mandatori was arrested, and was, on Oct. 8, sentenced to five years' imprisonment for attempted homicide.

THE *LONDON GAZETTE*.

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, OCT. 8.

2nd Dragoon Guards—Sec Lieut W R Bindloss, to be Lieutenant, vice E R Gordon, promoted.

6th Dragoons—Capt C T Breton, to be Major, vice A G Thompson, promoted; the promotion to the rank of Lieutenant of Sec Lieut G R Ansell is post dated to Sept 17, 1895, vice A F Morse, appointed Adjutant.

11th Hussars—Sec Lieut R J P Anderson, to be Lieutenant, vice M Jones, deceased.

Buffs (East Kent Regt)—Super-Capt E E Ravenhill to be Captain, in succession to Major C H Gordon, appointed to the Staff.

Royal Warwickshire Regt—Super Capt C J Cockburn to be Captain, vice L E Kirgell, seconded.

King's (Liverpool Regt)—Capt H J W Guise is seconded for service on the Staff; Lieut R S Stewart to be Captain, vice H W B Johnson, resigned.

Suffolk Regt—Capt W G Thomson to be Adjutant, vice Capt W F Cooreman, who has resigned that appointment.

Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry)—Lieut C M R Rycroft to be Captain, vice T D O Snow, seconded; Sec Lieut F M E Kennedy to be Lieutenant, vice C M R Rycroft.

Royal Scots Fusiliers—Lieut J H W Pollard to be Captain, vice H L Butler, retired; Sec Lieut F H Walker, to be Lieutenant, vice J H W Pollard.

Cheshire Regt—Sergt Oldhall, from the Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regt), to be Second Lieutenant, in succession to Lieut H Smyth, promoted.

East Lancashire Regt—Capt W G Hamilton to be Major vice J F Irwin, retired.

Royal Sussex Regt—Lieut A E Glasgow to be Adjutant, vice Capt R A Kane, who has vacated that appointment.

Welsh Regt—Sec Lieut J V Taylor to be Lieutenant, vice C D Shute, promoted int. the Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own).

Oxfordshire Light Infantry—Sec Lieut L H R Pope Hennessy, from the Welsh Regt, to be Second Lieutenant, vice W P Bethell, deceased.

Essex Regt—Capt C E Orman to be Major, vice T E Stephenson, promoted; Brevet Major H S Fleming, from Super Cls, to be Captain, vice C E Orman.

Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regt)—Capt A W Martyn is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Volunteers.

King's (Shropshire Light Infantry)—Sec Lieut R Masefield, to be Lieutenant, vice J A Strickland, appointed Adjutant.

Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regt)—Lieut C L Muriel to be Adjutant, vice Capt W Scott Moncrieff, who has completed his period of service in that appointment.

King's Royal Rifle Corp—Capt H E Buchanan Riddell to be Major, vice G G Grimwood, promoted.

Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders—Col Sergt T H Healey to be Second Lieutenant in succession to Lieut F L Scott Kerr, promoted.

Prince of Wales's Leinster Regt (Royal Canadians)—Capt A K Huddart retires on retired pay. Lieut A Canning, from the South Wales Borderers, to be Captain, vice A K Huddart.

Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own)—Lieut S F Saunderson to be Captain, in succession to Major H F M Wilson, Adjutant 5th Battalion Sec Lieut C H G M Clarke to be Lieutenant, vice R G T Baker Carr, promoted. Gent Cadet M E Manningham Buller, from the R M College, to be Second Lieutenant, in succession to Lieut S F Saunderson.

Staff—Col A G Raper, from 3rth and 64th Regimental Districts (the South Staffordshire Regt and the Prince of Wales's North Staffordshire Regt), to be an Assistant Quartermaster-General at Headquarters, vice Major-Genl C J Burnett, C B, who has vacated that appointment on promotion. The following officers are appointed to the Staff of Field-Marshal F S Lord Roberts, V C, G C B, G C S I, G C I E, R A, Commanding the Forces in Irland:—Major H Streatfeild, Grenadier Guards, to be Assistant Military Secretary; and Capt J A Orr-Ewing, 16th Lancers, to be Aide-de-Camp; Lieut-Col C W H Douglas, from half-pay, to be a Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General (and also for Instruction), vice Major H E Belfield, the Royal Munster Fusiliers, whose period of service in that appointment has expired; Major W L White, D A, to be a Brigade Major for Royal Artillery, vice Major W B Fletcher, R A, who has vacated that appointment.

Ordnance Store Department—Conductor J Saunders, Ordnance Store Corps, to be Quartermaster, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, on augmentation.

Brevet—Lieut-Col J Grant, I C S, to be Colonel. The following Lieutenant-Colonels, royal Engineers, to be Colonels:—F V Corbet, J W Ottley, C I E, A D M'Arthur, W L Greenstreet, R R Pulford.

Memoranda—Hon Major W F Wright, Naval Ordnance Department, late Assistant Commissary-General of Ordnance, is granted the honorary rank of Lieut-Col in accordance with Her Majesty's Order in Council of May 9, 1895.

Army Medical Reserve of Officers—The following Surg-Lieut-colonels having exceeded the limit of age laid down in Article 665, Royal Warrant, July 6, 1895, cease to be officers of the Army Medical Reserve of Officers:—A K Mackenzie, M D, Greenwood, and H F Holland, M D. The following Surg-Lieutenants to be Surg-Captains:—J M H Martin, M D, F R C S, Eng and D Todd.

THE NAVY.

APPOINTMENTS.

Commander—F A Warden, to Imperieuse (Oct 8).

Lieutenants—H M Wyatt, to Vivid, additional; J S Dumaresq, to Hood; F W R Hewett, to Active (Oct 5); A V Campbell, to Calypso (Oct 10).

Sub-Lieutenant—J C Hamilton, to Magicienne (Oct 10).

Midshipmen—W E H Lowther, F Powell, W B Compton, H E Smith, H L Edwards, A B S Dutton, A D F R Pound and A H Quicke to Active; C Peele, A H C Sandy, and F B Noble, to Volage; H J G Lawrence, to Champion (Oct 10); M H Lubbock, to Empress of India; D A H Larking, and G B Simpson, to Royal Sovereign (Oct 8); H F Grant, to Volage (Oc 7); C K Maclean, to Champion (Oct 10).

Staff Commander—H H Sabeen, to Victory (Oct 8).

Engineers—n G Andrews, to Pembroke; H R Batchelor, to Wildfire; G T D Greenham, to Inflexible (Oct 10).

Assistant Engineers—A P Soper and H F Smith, to the Victory, to date Oct 10, both probationary.

Fleet Surgeon—F G Hickey, M , to Repulse (Oct 16).

Surgeon—S H Yonell, to Campion (Oct 10).

Chaplains and Naval Instructors—Rev J H Blunn, to Blenheim; Rev H K Moore, to Ganges (Oct 8); Rev T T Griffiths to Champion (Oc 10).

Gunners—C Banyard, to Swift; R Sims, to Naiad; W H May, to Hibernia; W H Donovan, to Duke of Wellington, T R Hammond, to Victory (Oct 3).

Boatswains—J Lyons, to Champion; C A Hocking to Sultan (Sept 30; D R Phair, to Vernon (Oct 3); A Trigge, to Benbow, for quarterdeck duties (Oct 10).

Carpenters—S G Donohue, to Active; J S B Tout, to Glatton; C A Hoare, to Thunderer (Oct 19); J W Sheldrake, to Alexandra, F W Barber, to Invincible (Oct 22)

Admiralty, Sept 30, 1895.—Acting Sub-Lieut E E Parker has been confirmed in the rank of Sub-Lieutenant in Her Majesty's Fleet (Sept 11).

Oct 2 1895.—In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb 22, 1870, Commander R B Needham has been placed on the Retired List at his own request, with permi sion to assume the rank of Captain; Lieut E A Richmond has been placed on the Retired List, with permiss on to assume the rank of Commander, (Oct 1).

Paymr. F H Smith has been advanced to the rank of Staff Paymaster in Her Majesty's Fleet (sept 27).

Staff-Paymr C Topping has been advanced to the rank of Fleet-Paymaster in Her Majesty's Fleet (Oct 1).

In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of May 1, 1891, Chief Officer of Coastguard J W Bridg, has been granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant on retirement (Oct 15, 1895).

Oct 3, 1895.—The undermentioned Engineers have been promoted to the rank of Chief Engineer in Her Majesty's Fleet, viz:—G A Haggarty (July 28); G R Parsell (July 28); W Henry Adams (Aug 1); E Gallery (Aug 10); R Phillips (Sept 1); M Stuart (Sept 7).

Asst-Engineer.—G C Nicholson has been promoted to the rank of Engineer in Her Majesty's Fleet (Sept 10).

Oct 4—The following Staff Engineers have been advanced to the rank of Fleet Engineer in Her Majesty's Fleet, viz:—W G Parsons, W L Wishart, and W J Maudling.

Royal Marine Light Infantry—Lieut Col and Col C H Scafe to be Colonel Second Commandant, Capt Vincent Rose, promoted; Lieut Col and Col C S F Fagan to be Colonel Second Commandant, vice Scafe, who remains supernumerary to the list on his promotion, whilst holding the appointment of D A A G, Royal Marines:—Major and Brevet Lieut Col L Edye to be Lieut Colonel, vice Fagan, promoted; Capt J R H Oldfield to be Major, vice Edye.

Oct 7—Staff Surg J A McAdam has been promoted to the rank of Fleet Surgeon in Her Majesty's Fleet.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, Oct. 11.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr W H Shortt, B	Capt A F De Laessoe, CMG, CIE
Mr M C C Poole, B	Lieut A B R Hilderbrand
Mr M E Couchman, MCS	Lieut B Scott
Mr J T Leven, M	Surg-Lt S A Harris
Mr F V P Gompertz, M	Surg-Lt G T Birdwood
Lt-Col J A L Montgomery	Vet-Lt C B M Harris
Capt E W S K Maconchy	

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr H B Finlay BCS, 6 mos	Lt-Col H M Rose, DSO, 4 mos
Mr R H Greaves, BCS, 3 days.	Lieut A S Begbie, 1 week
Mr F W Duke, BCS, 1 year	Lieut B M Tod Mercer, 3 mos
Mr C Stewart-Wilson, BCS, till Nov 1, 1896	Brigade-Surg-Lt-Col F A Smyth, 14 days
Mr E J Marden, BCS, till Dec 9, 1895	Surg-Major J MacGregor, 3 mos
Mr C H Pratt, B, 1 day	Surg-Capt G T Mould, 6 mos
Mr M H Jackson, B, 6 mos	Surg-Lieut V G Drake Brockman, 3 mos
Mr J C Neil, B, 3 mos	Hon Capt J J Horton-Bennett, 3 mos
Mr F V P Gompertz, M 3 weeks	Sub-Condr T Gardiner, 6 mos
Col C C Brownlow, till Nov 20, 1895	

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr R H Greaver, BCS	Capt G R MacMullen
Mr F Giles, BCS	Capt H J

LEA & PERRINS'

OBSERVE THAT THE SIGNATURE

Lea & Perrins

IS NOW PRINTED IN BLUE INK DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE **OUTSIDE WRAPPER** of every Bottle of the

ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., London; and Export Oilmen generally.

RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

SAUCE.

Agents: GREAT EASTERN HOTEL Co., and Messrs. BISSONAUTH LAW & Co., Calcutta.

REYNOLDS' GOUT SPECIFIC is acknowledged throughout the whole world to be the most certain remedy for Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, and Sciatica. A single dose affording relief within a few hours. Highly recommended by Doctors and others. Dr. Brewster (for many years one of the leading Physicians in Paris) writes:—I have prescribed REYNOLDS' GOUT SPECIFIC in all cases of Rheumatic affections and found it an infallible remedy. I have always had much pleasure in recommending it, and consider it a safe and invaluable medicine.

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THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

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SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

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ASK FOR

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And see that each Jar bears Justus von Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

J. Liebig

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness. Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

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FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, INVALIDS & THE AGED.

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For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient milk is INVALUABLE IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER, Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.

It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this beautiful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.

Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY.

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Avoid low-priced brands from which the cream has been abstracted, and ask for the "Milkmaid" Brand, the best for all purposes.

Largest Sale in the World

BILE-LADEN BLOOD.

HEALTHY BILE.

When the Liver is not making Healthy Bile, or insufficient quantity, the Blood becomes impure, the groundwork of disease, and produces Constipation, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Headaches, Moping, Melancholy, Gout, Rheumatism, and nearly every form of disease.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"

is the simplest and best remedy yet introduced. It prevents Diarrhœa, and removes it in the early stages.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"

assists the functions of the LIVER, BOWELS, SKIN, and KIDNEYS by Natural Means; thus the Blood is freed from POISONOUS or other HURTFUL MATTERS. It is impossible to overstate its great value. THERE IS NO DOUBT that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, PREVENTED a SEVERE ILLNESS. Without such a simple precaution, the JEOPARDY of LIFE is IMMENSELY INCREASED.

SCARLET FEVER, PYÆMIA, ERYSIPELAS, MEASLES, GANGRENE, and almost every mentionable Disease.—"I have been a nurse for upwards of ten years, and in that time have nursed cases of scarlet fever, pyæmia, erysipelas, measles, gangrene, cancer, and almost every mentionable disease. During the whole time I have not been ill myself for a single day, and this I attribute in a great measure to the use of ENO'S FRUIT SALT, which has kept my blood in a pure state. I recommended it to all my patients during convalescence. Its value as a means of health cannot be overestimated.—A PROFESSIONAL NURSE. "April 21st, 1894."

EASTERN EQUATORIAL AFRICA.

Cavendish Square, W., October 26, 1894.

DEAR SIR,—I have recently returned from Eastern Equatorial Africa, where I lived for upwards of 12 years.

I enjoyed phenomenal health, and in my opinion it was undoubtedly owing to the daily use of your "Fruit Salt," the beneficial qualities of which I had previously found in England. I have no hesitation in saying that my life was preserved by it.

On my way home I had a severe attack of intermittent fever, the sea was rough, and the ship's medical attendant was (as that officer usually is) prostrate with "mal de mer," and unable to attend to anyone. The fever gained and gained on me, but after a few doses of ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" I at last fell into a refreshing sleep, and found on awakening that the intense thirst had gone, and long before I had arrived at Aden was as well as I had ever been in my life. I am, dear Sir, Yours truly, ANGLO-AFRICAN.

CAUTION.—Examine each Bottle and see the capsule is marked "ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.'" without you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. Prepared only at **ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, LONDON S.E.** By J. C. ENO'S PATENT.

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SPECIALITIES:

"PROTECTOR" KNIFE POLISH,

IN 3d. PACKETS AND 6d., 1s., 2s. 6d. TINS EVERYWHERE.

"ROYAL LUSTRE" BLACK LEAD

IN PACKETS, 1d. & 2d. ONE TRIAL SOLICITED.

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"ROYAL PATENT" FLEXIBLE GLASS PAPER.

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VERY SUPERIOR TO ALL SIMILAR PRODUCTS AND THE ONLY TRUE ONE.

INFALLIBLE AGAINST INDIGESTION, PAINS IN THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, NERVOUS FITS, HEAD-ACHES, DYSENTERY, AND CHOLERINE.

A few drops in a glass of sugared water make a delicious and hygienical beverage, instantaneously soothing the thirst and purifying the water.

IT IS AT THE SAME TIME EXCELLENT FOR THE TEETH, THE MOUTH, AND ALL TOILETTE PURPOSES.

IT IS A CAPITAL PREVENTATIVE AGAINST CHOLERA AND SEA SICKNESS.

Manufactured in LYONS. House in PARIS, 41 RUE RICHER.

See that each Flask bears the name of DE RICQLES.

Apply to Messrs. F. FISCHER & Co., Bombay, Agents for M. OPPENHEIMER & Co. PARIS

Collects the 'FUR' In KETTLES, KITCHEN BOILERS, AND PIPES.

ONE OF MANY TESTIMONIALS

Messrs. Neville, Reid and Co., Brewers to the Queen, Windsor, write: "The 'Octopus' supplied have in every case, been of great benefit, and given much satisfaction."

Prevents Boiler Leakage.

Kettle Size ... 2/6
Small Boiler Size ... 5/-
Medium Boiler Size ... 7/6 EACH.

Placed in a Kettle, it is most interesting and instructive to watch the development of the 'Octopus' week by week until at the end of, say two months, it resembles a block of coral, and becomes an unimpeachable witness of its usefulness.

MADE IN SPECIAL SIZES FOR FACTORY BOILERS.

Carriage Paid from London on all Orders of One Dozen at retail prices.

Purifies and Softens the Water. *Sold all over the World.*

Agents in Calcutta, WHEATLEY THOMAS & Co., 73, New China Bazaar.

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KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty-eight Years' Medical Experience to be

The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

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"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

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Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.

"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

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"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regiminal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination."

Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with Dr. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

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Vinolia Soap

Don't use Boiled Soap for the Toilet.

VINOLIA IS A REFINED SOAP.

It keeps the complexion fresh and clear.

No other soap has received such high awards as VINOLIA SOAP.

DON'T ECONOMIZE AT THE EXPENSE OF YOUR COMPLEXION.

For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching.

Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots.

The Editor, "BABY," reports:—For acne spots on the face it is undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions, and removing pimples in a few days. It relieves itching at once.

VINOLIA SOAPS.—ALL PRICES, VINOLIA SHAVING STICKS AND CAKES AND VINOLIA POWDER (FOR THE COMPLEXION).

GOLD MEDAL, HEALTH EXHIBITION, LONDON.

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For Infants & Invalids & The Aged

MOST DELICIOUS, NUTRITIVE, AND DIGESTIBLE.

Sold by all leading Chemists, &c., Everywhere.

Agents—TREACHER & CO., Ltd., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA; KEMP & CO., Ltd., BOMBAY; PHILLIPS & CO., Ltd., BOMBAY and POONA.

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HARLENE FOR THE HAIR

WORLD-RENOWNED HAIR PRODUCER AND RESTORER.

Is the Best Dressing, specially prepared and Perfumed for Toilet Use.

"HARLENE" PRODUCES LUXURIANT HAIR, PREVENTS ITS FALLING OFF AND TURNING GREY.

Unequalled for Promoting the Growth of the Beard and Moustache.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED REMEDY FOR BALDNESS.

For Curing Weak and Thin Eyelashes, Preserving, Strengthening, and Rendering the Hair beautifully Soft. For removing Scurf, Dandruff, etc., also for Restoring Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, it is without a rival. Physicians and Analysts pronounce it to be devoid of any metallic or other injurious ingredients. 1s., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. per bottle. May be had from Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers all over the World.

EDWARDS' "HARLENE" CO., 95, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

S. & H. HARRIS

FOR Boots, Shoes, Harness, AND ALL Black Leather Articles.

Does not injure the Leather.

Requires no Brushing.

ASK FOR IT.

WATERPROOF.

HARNESS LIQUID Or Self-shining Jet. | JET BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.

Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers.

Manufactory: LONDON, E.

Having regard to an UNTRUE STATEMENT made by an Advertiser of Phosphodyne, viz., "The old Medicine of that name granted Certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks," Dr. Lalor invites the attention of the public to the following copy of a letter received from Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks:—

THE PATENT OFFICE, TRADE MARKS BRANCH, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.,
27th November, 1894.

SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller does not find that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those words (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 3) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME. The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 5317, and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphodyne" by itself, as an "OLD" Trade Mark, is numbered 18527, and is of date 26th October, 1877.

The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

(Signed) W. J. F. TOMLINSON.

Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries

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DR LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

TRADE MARK.

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For thirty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. AND 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

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NOTICES.

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PALE CHILDREN
OLD PEOPLE, INVALIDS

VIN CHAPOTEAUT

(CHAPOTEAUT'S WINE OF PEPTONE)

A DELICIOUS NUTRITIVE STIMULANT

This alimentary wine is easily assimilated when no other solid or liquid food will remain on the stomach, it is indicated in constitutional weakness and lack of digestive power, for the **Aged, Anæmic, Dyspeptic,** and **Convalescent.**

It helps sufferers from **Consumption, Dysentery, Cancers,** and **Ulceration,** of the **Stomach**

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CHAPOTEAUT
PARIS

CHAPOTEAUT'S

MORRHUOL

CURATIVE PRINCIPLE OF COD LIVER OIL

NO TASTE NO SMELL NO NAUSEA

MORRHUOL

Is superior to Emulsions or Oil, it cures Incipient Consumption, Coughs, Bronchitis and Scrofula.

Each tiny Morrhuol capsule is extracted from a teaspoonful of cod liver oil.

Recommended at the Paris Academy of Medicine, for loss of appetite and flesh, to patients with consumptive tendencies.

Sold everywhere in bottles of 100 Capsules

SICK HEADACHES, NEURALGIA, instantly relieved by ***GRIMAULT and Co's GUARANA***

a single powder of which is sufficient to cure the most violent sick headache.

The LANCET says :—
"GRIMAULT'S GUARANA powders are a certain remedy for sick headache."

A CURE FOR ASTHMA!!!

GRIMAULT'S

INDIAN CIGARETTES

Asthmatic people who suffer from **Oppression** in breathing, stifling sensations, **Hoarseness,** and **Loss of voice, Nervous coughs, Laryngitis, Colds,** with **Wheezing, Bronchitis, Insomnia. Catarrhal affections,** and **difficulty** in **Expectoration,** are promptly relieved by these Cigarettes.

GRIMAULT & CO., Paris, Sold by all Chemists.

For Constipation and Biliousness

LAXATIVE **FRUIT JULIEN** PURGATIVE

A nice and safe remedy for ladies and children to act gently but promptly upon the liver, stomach and intestines. *Fruit Julien* cures habitual constipation, offensive breath and sick-headache.

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GRIMAULT & Co CHEMISTS, PARIS

Renowned Physicians prescribe Grimault's Matico as the most active and at the same time the most innoffensive remedy in the treatment of Acute and Chronic Discharges. The Capsules, unlike Copaiba, do not cause eruptions on the skin or produce nausea.

MATICO INJECTION is used in recent

MATICO CAPSULES in the more chronic cases

TILES TILES TILES TILES TILES

PAVEMENTS IN PLAIN AND MOSAIC TILES FOR THE FLOORING OF CHURCHES, HOUSES, STORES, SIDEWALKS, BARRACKS, etc.

G. FIÉVÉ & CO.,

GHENT (Belgium).

ALBUM containing 150 DESIGNS, with Notice and Conditions for Export, on Application.

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"A CHARMING SCENT."

H.R.H. The Duchess of York.

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WHITE ROSE.

"The Sweetest of Sweet Odours."

Delightfully and delicately fragrant.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

ATKINSON'S ONLY GENUINE. IS THE

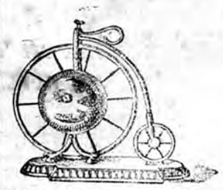
Perfume, Toilet Powder, Soap, Tooth Powder, Sachets, & all other specialities with this "charming" odour, of all Dealers throughout the World & of the Manufacturers,

J. & E. ATKINSON, 24, Old Bond St., London.

MARCKS & Co.'s (LD.)

FINEST ELECTRO-PLATE,

BOMBAY AND POONA.



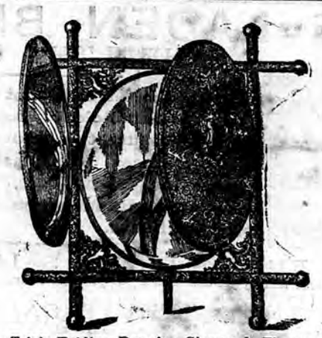
Call-bell, heavy Base, Electro-plate, Rs. 60.

Tea Set, Cream Jug and Sugar Basin, Ebony Handle, Rs. 60.

Claret Jug, Cut-glass, Electro-plated mount, Rs. 22.

Crumb Tray, with Brush, in Electro-plate, Rs. 22.

Oblong Waiter, Porcelain Base, with Electo-plate mounts, Rs. 66.



Triple Folding Dressing Glasses, in Electro-plate Oxford Frames, Rs. 57.

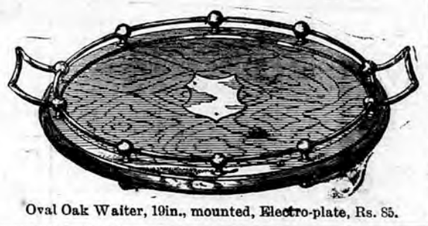
Crumb Tray, with Brush, in Electro-plate, Rs. 28.

Liquor Frame, Electro-plated mount, with Lock, Cut-glass Bottles, Rs. 95.

Field Bottle and 2 Glasses, in best Electro-plate, Rs. 35. Leather Sling case, Rs. 12.

Te a Set, Pot, Cream Jug, and Sugar Basin, Ebony Handle, Rs. 55.

Crumb Tray and Brush, Electro-plate, Rs. 26.



Oval Oak Waiter, 19in., mounted, Electro-plate, Rs. 85.

Egg Frame, 4 Cups and 4 Spoons, Gilt inside, Rs. 18.

Egg Frame, 4 cups and Spoons, Salt and Pepper, Gilt inside, Rs. 45.

Biscuit Box, polished Electo-plate, Rs. 18-8.

Wine Jug (2 pints) frosted Electro-plate Top, Rs. 12.

NOTICES.

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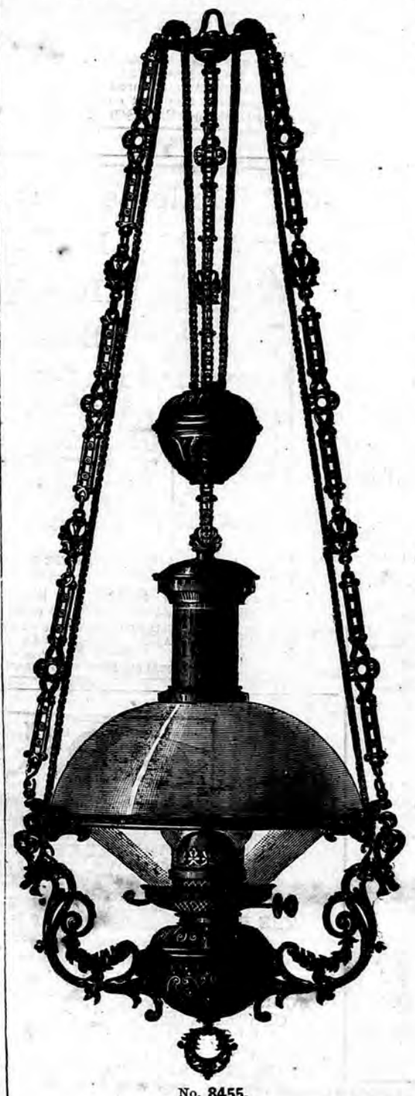

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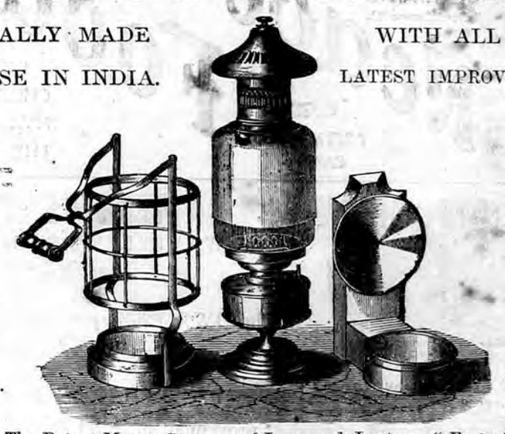

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